THE BLACK PANTHER

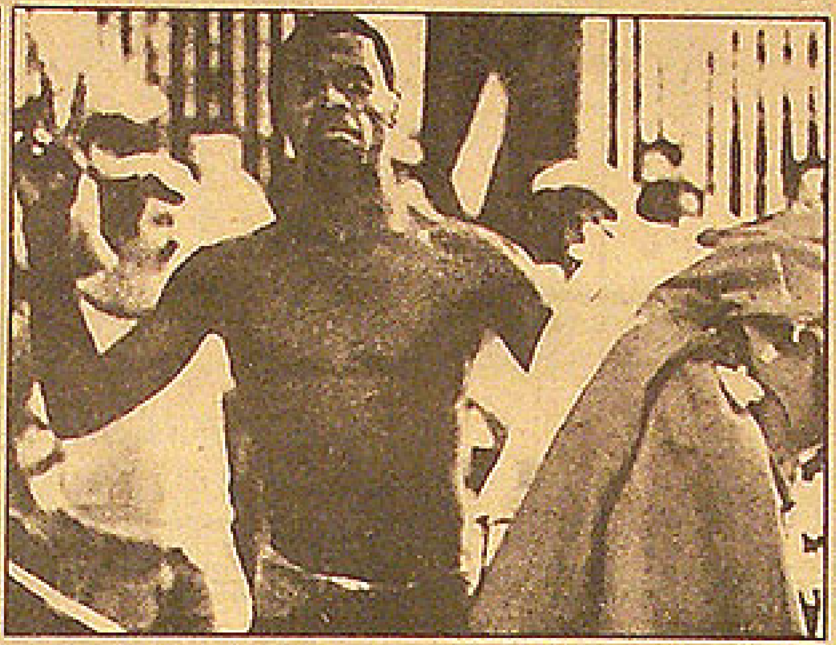
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

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HUEY P. NEWTON arrives home (left), scene from New York blackout and disabled persons staging sit-in in San Francisco HEW office.

Year In Review

1977 —HUEY RETURNS, DISABLED WIN, N.Y. BLACKS OUT

1977—seen through the eyes of the Black community:

January

•The family of Jose Barlow Benavidez, a young Oakland Chicano, filed a $2 million wrongful death suit against the city of Oakland and the Oakland Police Department.

•Alameda County Superior Court Judge Lionel Wilson announced his candidacy to become the first Black mayor of Oakland, listing "double-digit unemployment" and an eroding tax base as the major issues his campaign would address. Close to 750 friends and supporters gathered at Lake Merritt boathouse to enthusiastically kick off Wilson's popular campaign.

•The Alameda County Juvenile Justice Commission formally agreed to investigate charges raised by Oakland Community School Director and County Board of Education member Ericka Huggins that youth incarcerated at six centers were victims of illegal treatment.

•The Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party, headquartered in Los Angeles, was reopened in a spirited all-day celebration which included the distribution of 500 free bags of groceries.

•Gary Mark Gilmore, was executed by the

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

"THERE IS NO TURNING BACK"



Azanian youth march in the streets in defiance of South African apartheid. Southern Africa was rocked with upheaval in 1977 as the liberation struggle intensified.

(Oakland, Calif.) - "Our children sacrificed themselves to die for the freedom of us all and they are still prepared to push their struggle for the liberation of Blacks. There is no turning back now."

The words above, expressed by a Black Catholic priest in Soweto, say it all. For the thousands of militant, courageous Azanian youth in South Africa and their comrades in Rhodesia, Namibia, Mozambique, Angola and elsewhere throughout the world, 1977 was a year that demonstrated that there *is* no turning back for the oppressed people of the world in their determined struggle to liberate themselves from centuries of oppression and degradation suffered at the hands of Western imperialism.

It was a year of pronounced upheaval,

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Editorial

Upheaval In Africa

As 1977 comes to a close, it is only fitting that we pay tribute to the important achievements made last year by the revolutionary people of southern Africa.

It is true that there were bitter disappointments and tragedies. Steve Biko's brutal and untimely murder and the banning of 18 Black political groups and three newspapers in South Africa, however, were in no way setbacks. Indeed, they were clear signals that the Vorster regime, backed by the U.S. and her Western imperialistic allies, has seen the bloody handwriting on the wall, the handwriting signifying their ultimate demise.

The schoolchildren of Soweto, mounting their 1976 boycott of the racist, inferior Bantu educational system, continued to win the admiration of the world in 1977. The picture of hundreds of Black children defiantly burning their schoolbooks (see page 16) is one indication that apartheid is rapidly crumbling.

Under the brilliant leadership of Robert Mugabe, the Patriotic Front scored important new victories in the armed struggle in Rhodesia. Comrade Mugabe consistently refused to compromise with Ian Smith, unlike such sellout Black "leaders" as Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

For the People's Republics of Mozambique and Angola (both of whom in 1977 celebrated the second anniversaries of their independence from Portugal) it was a year of successfully fighting the ever present reactionary forces that seek to destroy the two revolutionary governments. But it was also a year of political consolidation for the two countries, with Mozambique's FRELIMO and Angola's MPLA organizing from liberation movements into mass socialist parties of the people.

Reminiscenses of Africa in 1977 would be incomplete without mentioning Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. Undaunted by U.S. threats, Fidel forged vital links between his country, the Caribbean and Africa.

THE BLACK PANTHER joins the oppressed people of the world in expressing our profound esteem and respect for the rapid advancements made by our comrades in southern Africa in 1977. May 1978 bring us closer to victory. A luta continua!

HAPPY NEW YEAR

from the Black Panther Party



BPNS photo

Letters to the Editor

GUARANTEED INCOME DEMANDED

Dear Editor,

What you need is. . .

Nobody's going to "give" you a job. You'd better unite and make jobs for yourselves. As technological advances are made, naturally there will be fewer and fewer jobs. In fact, I once read a report in which it was stated that, if it was not for the unions, just about every job, except maintenance, could be taken over by computerized automation. So through attrition, there will naturally be fewer jobs. If big business doesn't have to pay or make work jobs, then you know they won't—real dog eat dog.

What you should be asking and demanding is:

Guaranteed annual incomes;
If they will neither educate me,
Train me, or employ me, then
Pay me for casting me aside
After you no longer "need" me.

Let us face facts. The day must and will come when everything will be automated and computerized. That's called advancement. But we are not now, and will we ever benefit from that advancement? So are we going to just be cast aside because we are no longer needed by big business, as we are now, because the slaves are no longer needed? Now, that is "dog eat dog." I'm telling you the truth. That is why many of us are unemployed. So what we need is "Guaranteed Annual Incomes."

Robert Earl Warren
P.O. Box 2060
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

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Fallen Comrade

FRANK "FRANKO" DIGGS

Assassinated : December 30, 1968



Comrade Frank "Franko" Diggs was the eighth member of the Black Panther Party to be killed in 1968. Franko, 40, was a seasoned and dedicated revolutionary before his life was snuffed out by an unknown reactionary agent. His body was found in an alley on the outskirts of Los Angeles after he had been missing for some time. An autopsy report revealed that he had been shot to death. Long Live the Spirit of Comrade Frank "Franko" Diggs! Long Live the People's Struggle!

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

COMMENT

Principles Of Radical Psychiatry

The following commentary is written by Claude Steiner, a leading theoretician/practitioner in the field of radical psychiatry.

"Yes, I'm an extremist. You show me a Black man who isn't an extremist, and I'll show you one who needs psychiatric attention." *-Malcolm X*

There is a connection between anger and psychiatry implied in this sentence; anger is the natural response to oppression; when anger is lacking in the face of oppression, psychiatry might be indicated. Radical psychiatrists believe that people come to require psychiatric attention because they are oppressed and allow their oppression to be mystified.

Anger, when addressed to the oppressor, is a sign of healthy reaction rather than of disturbance. People who need psychiatric attention are people who are oppressed and have come to believe the lies they have been told about their oppression. Their righteous anger is squelched, often coming out as violence, often against each other.

There are two basic premises in radical psychiatry. The first premise is that, *in absence of oppression and the presence of a nurturing environment, people, because of their nature or soul, which is preservative of individuals and their species, will live in harmony with themselves, each other, and nature.*

Oppression is here defined as the coercion of human beings by force or threats of force (overt or implied). When persons who are oppressed accept the many reasons with which people in power positions justify oppression, they have become mystified and force becomes unnecessary though always present as a threat.

The result of mystified oppression is alienation — a feeling within a person that he is not part of the human species, that she is dead or that everyone else is dead, that he does not deserve to live, or that someone wishes her to die.

People who are alienated have been separated from their capaci-

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"DEFIES THE MYTH OF THE UNEDUCABLE CHILD"

O.C.S. FLOURISHES AMID PUBLIC SCHOOL CRISIS



BPNS photos

1977 OCS graduates (above), mathematics class in session (top right) and BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON in Sacramento receiving award from state legislature for the OCS's excellence.

(Oakland, Calif.) - The critical condition existing in the public schools of this city in 1977 was in sharp contradiction to the glowing accomplishments made by the model, elementary level Oakland Community School (OCS).

Disgruntled White teachers of the Oakland Education Association (OEA) staged a strike in November — Oakland's first teachers' strike — demanding substantial wage increases and causing the school district's 52,000 predominantly Black and poor students to miss eight days of badly needed classes.

Also in November, the California Board of Education released a report showing that Oakland public school students continue to lag seriously behind their counterparts — locally, statewide and nationally — in reading and mathematics. Scores for the city's elementary and high school students went down in six areas.

For the Oakland Community School, founded by the Black Panther Party in January, 1971, 1977 was a year of new and deserved recognition, a year in which the highly respected community-based school demonstrated why indeed, it is an educational model that the public school system of this country would do well to follow.

Following are 1977 OCS highlights:

•*January 12* — The Alameda County Juvenile Justice Commission, agreed to investigate charges made by OCS Director Ericka Huggins that the youth incarcerated in the county's six juvenile detention centers are victims of illegal and inhumane treatment.

The Commission's action followed a November 15, 1976, press conference conducted by Ericka at Juvenile Hall where she exposed a number of legal violations and abuses in the care of the predominantly Black and poor youth detained there.

•*January 16* — For its monthly performance, the OCS children presented "A Brighter Tomorrow," a program of Azanian songs, dances and poems in honor of the courage and leadership exhibited by South Africa's Black youth in their country's liberation struggle.

•*February 20* — Celebrating Black History Month, OCS youth wrote and staged a memorable performance entitled "Remembering Our Roots," an insightful look into over 350 years of oppression of Black people in America.

•*March 16* — California Governor Jerry Brown became the highest-ranking state official to visit the OCS.

•*March 19* — Azanian songs and dances were featured in a performance by the children entitled "Come, Let's Be Friends."

•*April 1* — Parents and staff launched the monthly "Support Our School" (SOS) Donation Drive as part of stepped up fundraising activities for the OCS. One-dollar tickets were distributed throughout the Bay

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Free Groceries At B.P.P. Headquarters

(Oakland, Calif.) - Over 200 East Oakland families, many of whom have been unable to shop due to a prolonged A.C. Transit strike, received free bags of groceries from the Black Panther Party Free Food Program. The free groceries, with a chicken in every bag, were given at the BPP Central Headquarters at 8501 E. 14th Street.

BPNS photos




Students in Northside Chicago's Lumumba-Jackson Learning Center develop their basic academic skills and become involved in the community, also.

NORTHSIDE CHICAGO

LUMUMBA-JACKSON LEARNING CENTER SERVES COMMUNITY

(Chicago, Ill.) - In the midst of Chicago's near northside community, the Lumumba-Jackson Community Learning Center is daily meeting the educational needs of Black and poor youth in the community. The Learning Center is a model high school, with a fully accredited program which not only seeks to develop the academic skills of its students but to involve young people in the community organizations which serve the survival needs of oppressed people.

Joan Foster-McCarty, educational director of the Learning Center, explained the purpose of the school this way:

"We recognize that it is important for our young people to understand the tasks ahead of us in determining the destiny of our community and our lives as oppressed people."

The academic program of the school (Skills Development Component) is aimed at developing the reading and math levels of each young person while offering science, social studies, vocational studies and other required elective studies, which make for a well-rounded curriculum.

The students attending the school, some of whom were "turned off or turned out" by the public schools, receive more individual attention than they would get in the public schools. Classes are limited to 15 students each.

This individual attention does not necessarily come just from the teacher. Johnny Logan, who quit Cooley High because it was "too big and too wild," compared the education at the Lumumba-Jackson Learning Center to his previous schooling:

"At Cooley, if a majority of the students understood the work, then the teacher went on, and some people were left behind. Here, everybody is learning. No one stays behind unless they want to. If someone doesn't understand something, then the teacher will get another student to help them out. Math is my favorite subject, and I'd be helping other people who aren't quite as fast."

Community involvement is achieved through the Community Development Component of the school. Each student, before he or she graduates, is required to do an internship at one of several community organizations. These include the "Minizone Project" (a model neighborhood development program); the Omega Food Co-op; the Flannery Senior Health Care Clinic; the People's Community School (an after school tutoring program for children ages 5-16) and the Tranquility Memorial Organization, the umbrella organization which initiated these community survival programs and the Lumumba-Jackson Learning Center itself.

The third component of the school's program is the Career Component. Here the students are involved in a discovery process of finding and setting life goals by exploring vocational careers and actively working with professionals in a given field.

All three components are enhanced by weekly field trips and/or guest speakers. The concept here is "the whole world is a classroom." A recent program was an observance to pay homage to those who have given their lives to the liberation of Black people — leaders such as Fred Hampton, George Jackson and Patrice Lumumba.

The Learning Center was named after Lumumba, the African leader, and Jackson, the prison activist and organizer, because these two people provide "excellent role models for youth and adults alike, both having sacrificed their lives towards the making of a world where all can develop to their highest potential."

The Lumumba-Jackson Community Learning Center is currently accepting applications for the second quarter of the 77-78 school term. In addition, a fundraising drive is underway to raise money for the school's scholarship program. For more information, visit the school at 539 W. North Ave. or call (312) 944-5670 between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Bias Against Retarded Banned

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - A federal court judge ruled last week that it is discriminatory and unlawful to segregate retarded persons from the rest of the population by placing them in institutions.

In a 72-page decision, U.S. District Court Judge Raymond Broderick held that all admissions to state facilities, court-ordered or otherwise, infringe on fundamental rights and freedoms of retarded persons, reports the *Associated Press*.

He said the state must use "the least stringent practicable alternatives to confinement of retarded individuals." He did not specify what alternatives might be used.

Thomas Gilhool, an attorney for the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia who represented the retarded citizens' association, said Broderick's decision "strikes down the 19th century institutions which segregated retarded people, just as the courts struck down segregation by race 25 years ago."

This Week In Black History

December 23, 1815

Henry Highland Garnet, a prominent Black minister, abolitionist and diplomat, was born a slave in Kent County, Maryland, on December 23, 1815.

December, 1859

The last slave ship, the *Clothilde*, landed shipments of slaves at Mobile Bay, Alabama, in December, 1859.

December 26, 1908

The legendary Black heavyweight boxer, Jack Johnson, defeated Tommy Burns in Sydney, Australia, in an championship match on December 26, 1908.

December 30, 1960

On December 30, 1960, two U.S. courts issued temporary injunctions to prevent about 700 Black sharecroppers from being evicted from farms in Haywood and Fayette counties in Tennessee, for registering to vote.



BPP office after police raid.

December 28, 1969

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) issued a report, based on a survey of nine metropolitan centers, on December 28, 1969, which charged that law enforcement agencies across the country were "having a drive against the Black Panther Party resulting in serious civil liberties violations."

December 27, 1957

On December 27, 1957, not long after the conclusion of the Birmingham bus boycott, federal judge Dozier Devane granted a temporary injunction restraining city officials from interfering with the integration of Tallahassee, Florida, city buses.

Boston Anti-Busing Leaders Trigger New Violence

(Boston, Mass.) - Despite the serious political setbacks suffered by Boston bigots in the recent elections here, a resurgence of antibusing activities has ignited more racist violence against Black and minority citizens.

After a recent professional basketball game between the Philadelphia 76ers and the Boston Celtics at the Boston Gardens in November, two Black youth were beaten, kicked and stabbed by a wild mob of White racists. When the attack ended one young man was bleeding from several stab wounds and a young Black woman had her shoulder dislocated. No arrests have been made, reports the *Militant* newspaper.

Two days after she lost her council seat on November 6, staunch racist and segregationist Louise Day Hicks, along with state representative Michael Flaherty, led a "Family March and Rally against Busing." On that



Boston racists spreading racial hatred.

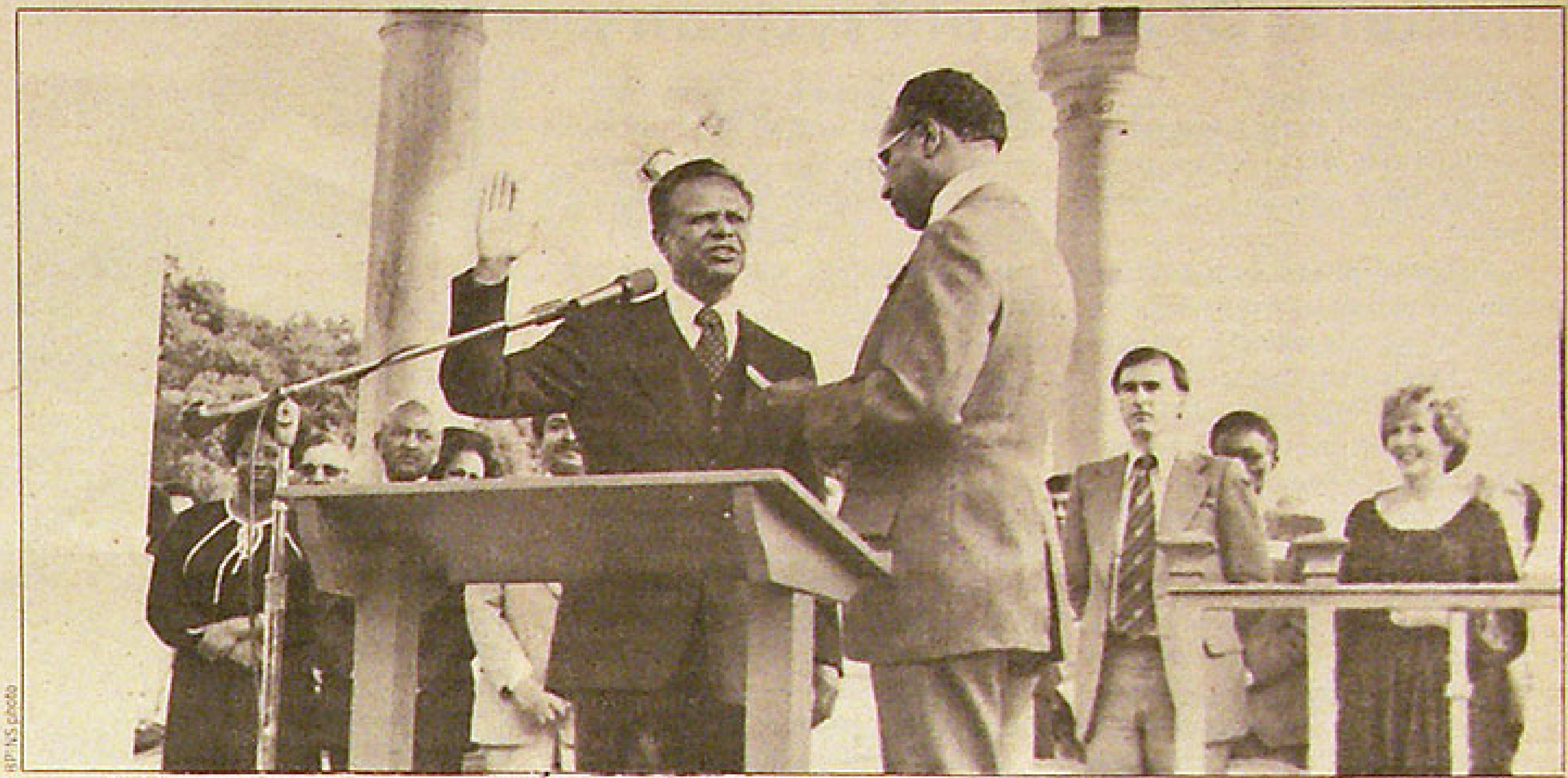
same weekend, an Hispanic family was driven out of its home in the predominantly White Dorchester section of the city.

A gang of White youth had tossed bricks through the windows of the home of Mrs. Gilma Santamaria. Mrs. Santamaria was hit on the head by one of the bricks and the family — after a week of verbal and physical attacks — was forced to move out.

During this same time the Dorchester home of a Haitian man was destroyed by rampaging White youth. No arrests have been made.

And at four o'clock Saturday morning, November 19, as Mary Cochran and her husband lay in bed, bricks and bottles came crashing through their windows. The Black family had just moved into their new home in Dorchester.

"It is just hard to turn the other cheek as they expect you to do," said Mrs. Cochran.



Oakland's first Black mayor, LIONEL WILSON, being sworn in last May by California's first Black supreme court justice, WILEY MANUEL.

"HIRE OAKLAND" PLAN FALTERING DUE TO EMPLOYER RACISM

OAKLAND'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS CONTINUE TO MOUNT

(Oakland, Calif.) - Following the inauguration of Oakland's first Black mayor, Lionel Wilson on May 19, this port city of some 328,000 has been hit by serious economic problems, one a crippling bus drivers strike and the other the continued resistance of employers to hire Black and poor Oakland residents.

The Alameda/Contra Costa County (AC) Transit strike is now in its fifth week with hardly any progress being made in negotiations between the drivers and management. Meanwhile, the city's poor (who rely the most on public transportation), the elderly and local businesses are suffering — along with the city's economic health.

The *Oakland Post* reported a six per cent decrease in school attendance (which follows a similar decrease caused by the city's first teacher's strike).

For downtown merchants the strike put a serious dent in their pocketbooks since many shoppers were unable to get around for their Christmas shopping. While the buses are idle, taxpayers are still subsidizing AC Transit to the tune of $60,000 a month.

Another nagging problem facing the city is the open resistance of city business interests to facilitating the employment of Black and minority people.

Over 18,000 Oakland residents are currently jobless and the highly touted "Hire Oakland" plan has hardly made a dent in this huge figure since employers *are openly refusing to hire Blacks* and other minorities.

The "Hire Oakland" plan, started earlier this year by Mayor Lionel Wilson, is aimed at encouraging employers in the city to hire Oakland residents but is experiencing a slow start. Through this plan employers can be reimbursed for half the cost of training new employees, if they

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U.F.W. Wins Battle With Coachella Growers

(Coachella, Calif.) - The United Farm Workers (UFW) union won a major battle here recently by forcing Coachella Growers, Inc., to sign a contract with the union.

Coachella had been resisting collective bargaining efforts by the UFW since 1974. In the fall of 1975 farm workers here voted for the UFW in a union election but, two years later, there was still no contract.



Children of migrant farm workers.

Early in 1977 farm workers and their supporters discovered that Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company (CML) had a controlling economic interest in Coachella Growers, Inc. UFW boycotters and their friends began writing letters to CML, visiting them in their offices, phoning, picketing and holding vigils.

As a result of this sustained activity the contract negotiations took on a different character and early last month Coachella signed a contract with the UFW.

Presently, the UFW is asking their supporters in the cities to initiate a boycott against several

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Principles Of Radical Psychiatry

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2
ty to love, from their capacity to experience the world accurately, and from their capacity to enjoy pleasure.

The second premise of radical psychiatry is that *alienation is the nature of all psychiatric conditions.* Every psychiatric diagnosis, except for those that are clearly organic in origin, represents a form of alienation.

There are two formulae that portray the principles of radical psychiatry. The first formula is:

Alienation = oppression + mystification + isolation.

Because all psychiatric difficulties are seen as forms of alienation resulting from the mystified oppression of individuals who are isolated from each other, radical psychiatrists believe that psychiatry is a political activity. People who avail themselves of psychiatric aid are invariably in the midst of power-structured relationships with one or more other people.

The oppression we are subjected to is transmitted by human beings, and the psychiatrist has an influence in the power arrangements of the relationships in which he intervenes.

NEUTRAL

Psychiatrists pride themselves on being neutral and objective in their professional dealings. However, when one person dominates or oppresses another, a neutral participant — especially when he is seen as an authority — becomes participant in the domination, and his lack of activity becomes essentially political and oppressive. There is, essentially, no possibility for neutrality for a person with power in an oppressive situation.

It is awareness of the oppressive quality of "neutral" psychiatric intervention that keeps most of the oppressed young, Black, and poor away from psychiatrists. People know, in some vague way, when someone is not to be trusted. All the efforts of the mental health associations notwithstanding, it is a form of sensible self-protection for oppressed people to avoid contact with the psychiatric establishment.

A radical psychiatrist will take sides. He will advocate the side of those whom he is helping. The radical psychiatrist will not look for the wrongness within the person seeking psychiatric attention; rather, he will look for the way in which this person is being oppressed and how the person is going along with, or even aiding, the oppression.

The only problem that radical psychiatry looks for inside someone's head is how he believes and empowers the lies of the oppressor and thereby enforces his own oppression. The powerful part of our personality which enforces external oppression — the internalized oppressor — is called (temporarily) "the Pig" by radical psychiatrists.

The radical psychiatrist considers anyone who presents himself with a psychiatric problem as being alienated — that is, oppressed and deceived about his oppression — for otherwise he would not seek psychiatric succor. All other theoretical considerations are secondary to this one.

The second formula of radical psychiatry is:

Liberation = Awareness + Contact + Action.

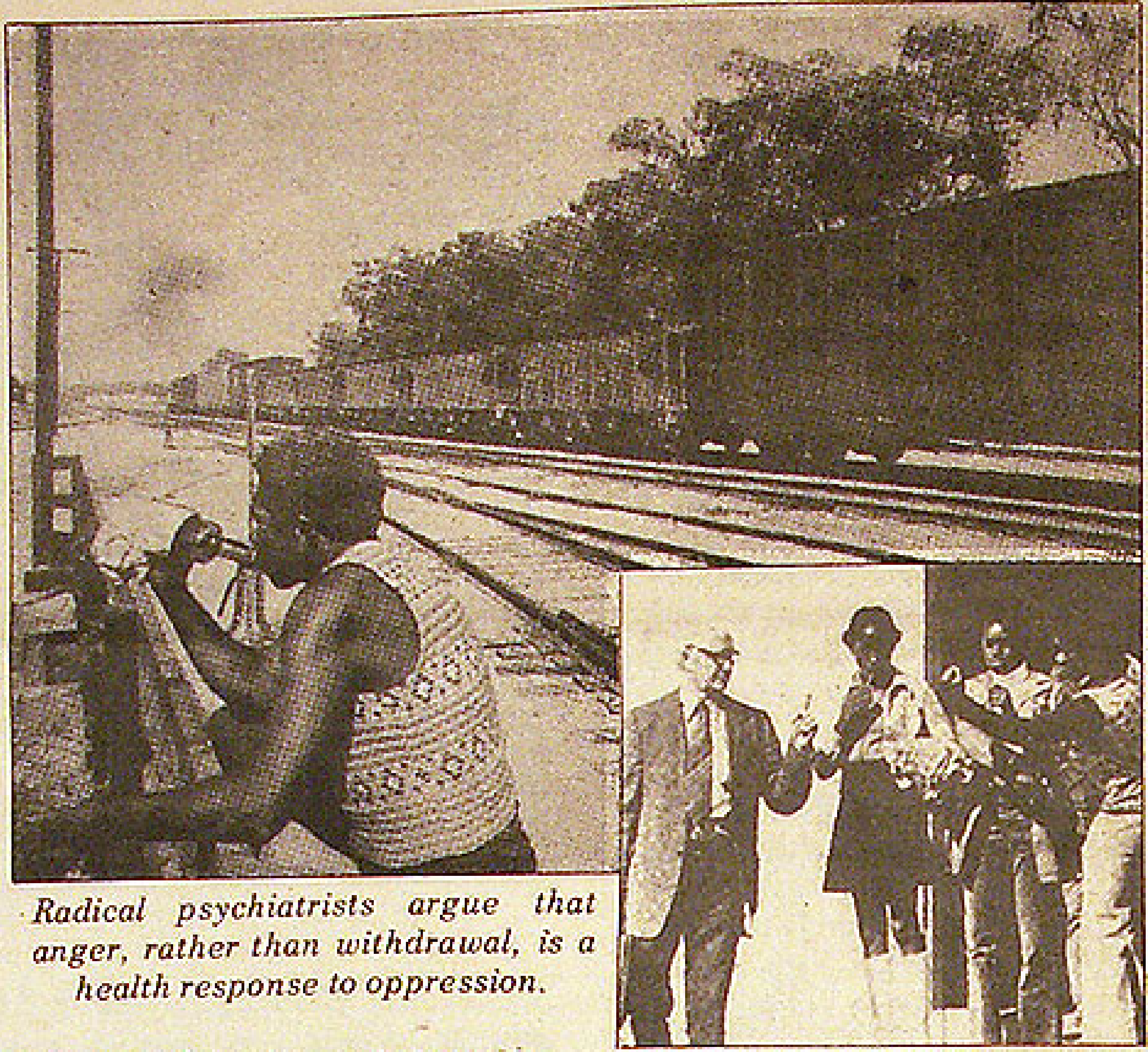
The formula implies that three factors are necessary for liberation. On the one hand awareness — that is, awareness of oppression and the source of it. Awareness is the antidote to mystification and is amply illustrated by the writings in feminist, Black, gay, and other liberation movements.

However, awareness of oppression alone does not lead to liberation; it leads to anger and to a wish to do something about one's oppression so that someone who becomes so aware changes from an alienated person to one who is angry in the manner in which some Black people and women have become angry. Anger, therefore, is a healthy first step in the progess of liberation rather than an "irrational," "neurotic," or otherwise undesirable reaction. Violence, not equivalent with anger, may be a product of demystification, when anger is discounted.

In order for this anger to lead to liberating changes people need contact with other human beings who, united, will move against the oppression. Contact is the antidote to isolation.

Contact occurs among people in a number of different ways. Basically, contact is human touch or love as defined by Berne. But contact also includes permission and protection. Permission is just what the word implies: a safe-conduct for people to move against their oppression and "take care of business." This permission needs to come from someone or from a group which at the moment feels stronger than the oppressed person.

Along with permission, a person, in order to achieve liberation, requires the assurance that she will be protected against the probable retaliation of the oppressor when she takes action against him. Retaliation can come as much from the actual oppressor as from the internalized oppressor in the form of fear, guilt, or shame.



Radical psychiatrists argue that anger, rather than withdrawal, is a health response to oppression.

It is therefore not possible to practice radical psychiatry in an individual psychotherapeutic context based primarily on insight. An individual cannot move against his oppression as an individual; he can only do so with the support of a group of other human beings.

Finally, a third element is needed. Action against oppression without which the process would remain merely theoretical without leading to liberating change.

This then, is the vital combination of elements in radical psychiatry: awareness to act against mystification, contact to act against alienation, and action to act against oppression. It should be re-emphasized that neither awareness nor contact alone produces liberation. For example, the potency of human contact and its immediate production of wellbeing — the contact without awareness that prevails n the "human potential" movement — is rightfully being eyed with suspicion. Without awareness, human contact has a capacity to pacify and reinforce the mystification of the oppressed. It is equally clear that pure awareness — whether it be psychoanalytic, transactional, or political — does not aid the individual in the overcoming of oppression, since overcoming oppression requires the banding together of the oppressed. Likewise, action in the absence of awareness and contact is not likely to lead to the best possible changes either. Effective action requires an intelligent, aware strategy and the support of others.

Psychiatry is the art of soul healing. Anyone who practices the art is a psychiatrist. The practice of psychiatry has been usurped by the medical establishment. Political control of its public aspects has been seized by medicine, and the language of soul healing has been infiltrated with irrelevant medical concepts and terms.

Radical psychiatrists repudiate the use of medically derived words — such as patient, illness, diagnosis, treatment — because they feel that they are largely irrelevant to psychiatry. Medicine has done practically nothing to improve psychiatry since it assumed control over it. As practiced today, psychiatry is a step sideways into pseudoscientism from the state of the art in the Middle Ages, when it was the province of witches, elders, and priests as well as physicians.

Medical psychiatrists are in a position of making a unique and valuable contribution as experts in neurology and by doing much-needed research on psychotropic drugs as well as on the interaction between physical and mental processes.

Radical psychiatry is community control of soul healing. It has as its goal to demystify the oppressive practices of establishment psychiatry and the artificially generated scarcity of psychiatric resources. Radical psychiatry proposes to make psychiatric skills available to large numbers of people, so that it will be possible for people to heal each other's alienation without needing to resort to the mystified oppression and isolation promoted by establishment psychiatry.



LEROY "Nicky" BARNES

"Mr. Untouchable" Convicted On Narcotics Charges

(New York, N.Y.) - The almost legendary Leroy "Nicky" Barnes was convicted in early December on alleged charges of conspiring to distribute huge amounts of heroin and cocaine.

A federal court jury of five Blacks and seven Whites (six men and six women) deliberated for 18 hours before convicting Barnes and 10 others of conspiring to distribute 44 pounds of heroin (estimated wholesale price: $1 million) once a month, starting in November, 1976, from his West 145th Street Harlem garage.

Barnes' attorney, David Breitbart, said he would appeal the verdict, which carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment and a minimum sentence of 10 years. While awaiting an appeal, Barnes, who was denied bail, will be in federal prison.

Since 1973, Barnes had been arrested for homicide, bribery, drug dealing and possession of dangerous drugs. However, none of these charges resulted in conviction. Due to his apparent ability to beat any charges, Black New Yorkers had given him the title of "Mr. Untouchable."

Barnes reportedly was in control of a highly diversified business concern in addition to his drug dealing operation. The Black folk hero, as he is regarded by many, owned gas stations and travel agencies, and held investments in two federally-insured housing projects in Detroit and Cleveland.

An ex-addict, Barnes, 45, is said to have learned the tricks of the trade from the late "Crazy Joe" Gallo when the two were in New York's Green Haven prison

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CONDEMNS BRUTAL N.C. PRISON CONDITIONS

JOANNE LITTLE: "I TOLD THEM I WAS GOING TO ESCAPE"

(New York, N.Y.) - Ms. Joanne Little, who gained national attention in 1975 by defending herself from sexual assault by a White racist jailer, is in jail on Riker's Island here awaiting a January 6 extradition hearing following her escape from a North Carolina prison.

While in a Beaufort, North Carolina, jail Ms. Little stabbed a White jailer, Clarence Alligood, with an ice pick when he attempted to rape her. During her 1975 trial Ms. Little became a cause celebre to the Black community and feminist organizations and subsequently won an acquittal.

She does not deny killing Alligood. "I can be violent if pushed to be violent," says Ms. Little. "I had no other choice. Even today, I feel I was justified."

Later she was returned to prison to finish a seven-to-10 year sentence on charges of stealing $200 worth of clothes. Last October 15, just one month before her scheduled release from prison, Ms. Little escaped from the North Carolina Women's Correctional Center in Raleigh. Recently she was captured in New York with a companion, Frank McRae.

Following a "wild chase" through Brooklyn, as reported by the media, Ms. Little was charged with assault, reckless endangerment, resisting arrest and criminal mischief; this latter charge has since been dropped. However, the most serious threat facing her right now is an extradition hearing set for January 6.

In a recent interview with the *Chicago Tribune*, Ms. Little explained why she escaped one month before her parole hearing: "I knew I would not get it," she said. "I had just been busted from work release.



BPNS photo

JOANNE LITTLE

"Another inmate," she went on, "said I hadn't worked in two days. My employer said I was there. They believed her...I want to do my time, but not under the conditions North Carolina is forcing me to do it. The way they treat me, I'm doing time for murder."

Ms. Little revealed that a few days before her escape she spent one week in solitary confinement for walking with a man from her job as a dental assistant in downtown Raleigh to the bus returning her to prison. After solitary, she was reassigned from work release and reassigned to the dining hall.

"There was no way I was going to pick up 70-pound bags of sugar," she said, "and I wasn't going to unload 50-pound sacks of potatoes from a truck."

The 23-year-old Black woman says she escaped from prison by scaling a fence in front of the guard tower. "He was a new guard," she says, "and he was too busy watching the women. So while he was watching their legs and hips, I capitalized on his stupidity and walked down the street.

"I told them that if they took me out of solitary, I was going to escape," she continued. "The next day, I did."

Ms. Little accused prison authorities of refusing to let her attend college after she was accepted for special classes, keeping her from enrolling in work release six months after she became eligible and attempting to prevent her from attending her mother's funeral in 1976.

She also feels that her seven-to-10 year sentence, the result of a 1974 conviction for *breaking into a mobile home* and *stealing* $200 worth of clothes, is excessive.

"I'm no hardened criminal," Ms. Little explained. "Some of the women here (in the Women's House of Detention on Riker's Island) have ripped off $65,000 in stuff and they don't get that much time."□

Congress Passes "Compromise" Abortion Bill

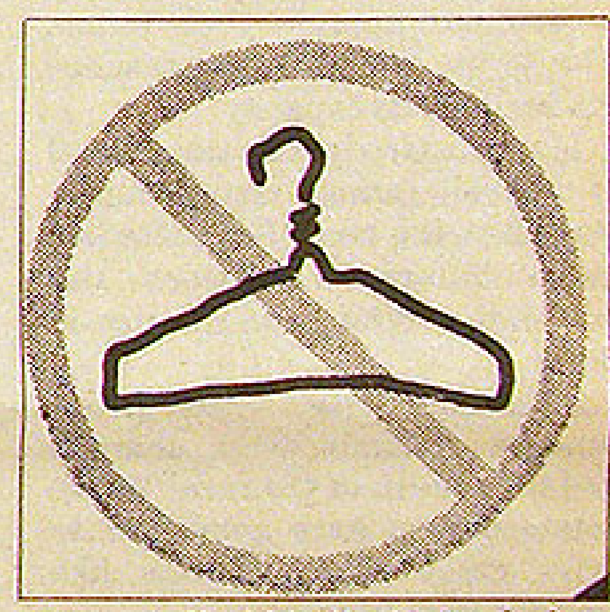
(New York, N.Y.) - The five-month deadlock over federal Medicaid funding for abortions ended December 7 as the House and Senate agreed on compromise legislation which severely limits the access of poor and Third World women to abortions.

According to most estimates, two-thirds of the 260,000 Medicaid abortions that were performed last year will be prohibited under the compromise legislation. The bill forbids Medicaid abortions except when the mother's life is endangered or when she would suffer "severe and long-lasting physical health damage" if she were allowed to give birth.

In cases of rape and incest — which were a strong area of argument in the Senate-House debate — Medicaid funds will be allowed for "medical procedures" such as dilation and curettage, but only when the rape or incest has been promptly reported to a law enforcement agency or public health service, *Liberation News Service* reports.

"It is a brutal treatment of women with medical needs for abortions," said American Civil Liberties Union director Aryeh Neier, who called the decision "no compromise" at all. "This law denies women the right to control their destiny...it imposes the religious views of some groups on others; it interferes with the right to privacy and it penalizes the poor."

A spokesperson for the Committee for Abortion Rights and Against Sterilization Abuse (CARASA) in New York, one of the many groups formed recently around the country to organize against the current attacks on abortion rights, told *LSN*, "We find the compromise legislation



The cutoff of Medicaid funds for abortions may lead to more deaths from "homemade" abortions.

outrageous and completely unsatisfactory. We're going to be working towards getting it back to where we had it in the past [before the 1977 Hyde Amendment first outlawed Medicaid abortions]."

The compromise legislation

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25



Black Louisiana farmer CHARLES PASCAL.

HARDSHIPS HEIGHTEN

SOUTHERN FARMERS TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS

(Atlanta, Ga.) - What's it like down on the southern farm? Jim Grady, a Kentucky farmer, can tell you. In Jim's part of the country the average farmer has 120 acres of land, a small tobacco allotment, a few pigs, some cattle, and a garden.

Grady has been farming for 28 years, working his way up from sharecropping with a mule to *owning a tractor and a few acres* of land. Farming four acres of tobacco (mostly with leased allotments), 14 acres of corn, 25 of hay, and one of tomatoes, he earns about $6,000 a year.

Five years ago, a county agent helped farmers organize a vegetable marketing co-op to aid low-income farmers.

The co-op has been a great success and enabled farmers like Jim Grady to earn much-needed income and improve their farms. The co-op, however, has reached the limits of its capacity.

Like Jim Grady, Charles Pascal is a small farmer struggling to remain on the land. But there is a major difference between the two: Jim is White and Charles is Black.

Inflation, the cost-price squeeze, technological change, and the racism of the rural White establishment have combined to drive many Black farmers like Charles from farming.

Small farmers like Jim Grady and Charles Pascal have many common problems, such as credit, land, and marketing. Rural banks are conservative lenders. Small farmers like Grady and Pascal often don't have the high collateral necessary to qualify for commercial loans.

The Farmers Home Administration (FHA), which was established to provide credit for farmers who could not qualify for other credit, has been guilty of "creaming." As FHA's mandate required it to help farmers who could benefit from its loans, it has helped Whites more than Blacks and the affluent more than the poorer farmers.

There have reportedly been high-level discussions of the possibility of phasing out farm credit for "marginal" farmers.

In rural areas far from industry's path, large farmers have first priority for available land. In Charles Pascal's area of Louisiana, large White farmers, by social custom and because of their economic and political power, are given first preference to buy or rent.

In some areas of the South, small farmers can still find land to rent but they have little security. One small operator observed, "Land is plentiful when prospects are poor; but when they are good, the big operators grab all the land."

Land prices, even in remote areas, have also been soaring, putting land purchases beyond the reach of most small farmers.

The agricultural marketplace that buys and sells the small farmer's crops is also a closed system. Federal agricultural programs determine the quantity and prices of many crops, and these programs have often discriminated against small farmers.

"King Cotton," still an important southern crop, is a notorious example. In 1971 the top 20 per cent of recipients in the cotton program received nearly three-fourths of all the benefits. While the Queen of England received a $68,000 subsidy payment for her Mississippi cotton plantation,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Black Church Burnings

(Washington, Ga.) - One of three White youth accused in the burning of four Black churches was ordered held last week for a Wilkes County grand jury investigation on charges of first-degree arson. Bail was fixed at $10,000 on each of two counts of arson for Roy Keith Palmer, 17. The other two were sent to a juvenile center at Augusta.

Miners Patrol

(Louisa, Ky.) - Over 1,000 members of the United Mine Workers (UMW) forged two long caravans last week and patrolled coal fields in parts of Alabama and Kentucky looking for nonunion mines operating despite the four-week-old nationwide coal strike. Many such mines in both states have closed temporarily to avoid confrontations. A similar caravan two weeks ago forced truck drivers to dump their coal alongside highways in eastern Kentucky.

Blacks Meet Carter

(Washington, D.C.)- A prominent delegation of Black leaders who recently met with President Carter strongly attacked his administration for its failure to deal with Black unemployment, especially among Black youth, the urban crisis and affirmative action. Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), sharply criticized Carter for failure to appoint an adequate number of Blacks at the regional level, which has the major responsibility for implementing all programs related to these three critical areas. Clarence Mitchell, Richard Hatcher, Vernon Jordan, Parren Mitchell and numerous other notable Black leaders attended the meeting.

U.S. Sues S.F.P.D.

(Washington, D.C.) - The Justice Department announced last week that it will file a lawsuit charging discrimination against minorities and women in the San Francisco Police Department. The federal intervention will be tried in conjunction with a four-and-a-half-year-old lawsuit charging the police department's testing methods have prevented the department from becoming integrated.

L.A. Police Pressure

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - KABC News Director Dennis Swanson recently charged that police chief Ed Davis tried to pressure the television station into halting its investigative series on the notorious Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). Swanson charged that Davis promised the station special consideration if the series was stopped, then warned that the LAPD's assistance to the station would be negatively affected if the investigation, dealing mostly with police-involved shootings, continued. This year alone, the LAPD has been responsible for the deaths of over 30 people.

Parasites?

(Washington, D.C.) - California Senator S.I. Hayakawa asserts that redistributing wealth encourages Americans to become parasites and destroys motivation to success. "Penalties of improvidence, laziness or ignorance are not just softened, but removed," he wrote in an article in the January issue of *Harper's* magazine in criticizing what he termed Congressional preoccupation with excessive welfare allocations.

Arms Sale To Rhodesia

(Philadelphia, Pa.) The American Friends Service Committee, a past recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, recently called for an investigation by the Carter administration into the sale of U.S.-designed Cessna 337 military aircraft to Rhodesia. Recent published reports said 20 of the Cessna "Milirole" aircraft were sold to Rhodesia despite a U.N. embargo, which is officially supported by the U.S.

C.I.A. Official Named

(Washington, D.C.) - Frank Carlucci will be named No. 2 man at the CIA, administration sources said last week. Carlucci, 47, has been U.S. ambassador to Portugal since January, 1975 — and thus head of U.S. anti-socialist efforts there — and before that held important jobs under President Nixon at the Budget Office, Department of Health Education and Welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity.

1977 - YEAR IN REVIEW

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

state of Utah, making him the first victim of capital punishment in the U.S. since 1967.

•The American Indian Community School, an alternative institution concerned with halting the cultural destruction of Native Americans, opened in Oakland.

Black veterans organizations denounced the exclusion of those with less-than-honorable discharges from President Carter's "pardon" of Vietnam era draft evaders. Some 790,000 veterans remained uneffected by the President's plan.

•A packed audience of several hundred turned out for the Oakland Community Learning Center's (OCLC) 2nd Annual Martial Arts tournament.

•January 23-30 — The dramatization for television of author Alex Haley's critically-acclaimed book *Roots* captivated audiences for eight consecutive days in a brilliant odyssey through Black history. The searing depiction of slavery, racism and a burning desire for freedom made *Roots* the most watched TV program in history.

•A nine-week school boycott by Black students in Calhoun County, South Carolina, ended in victory as school officials granted major concessions.

•Calling for a national policy of full employment, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recommended the adoption of federal affirmative action in layoffs to avoid discrimination against minorities and women. "It is time to recognize the right to a job as a moral claim, as a precondition for avoiding an intolerable social degradation of millions of Americans and an outrage against human dignity."

•Asian activist Wendy Yoshimura convicted for associating with Hearst heiress Patty Hearst in 1975 escapades.

•Voter Education Project report shows the election of 420 Blacks to public office in the South in 1976.

February

•An estimated 1,500 people assembled in Sacramento, California, to participate in a spirited march and rally demanding the release of American Indian Movement (AIM) activists imprisoned throughout the U.S. Particular attention was focused on case of Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk in Ventura County.



United Farm Workers President CESAR CHAVEZ signs unprecedented agreement with Teamsters Union ending 10-year battle.

•Over 400 people rallied to "Free Camp Pendleton 14" at Missionary Temple C.M.E. Church in San Francisco.

•William Quinn, an impoverished 63-year-old Black man, tells the story of his brutal treatment and eventual escape from a North Carolina slave labor camp to the *Carolina Times*. "We need to do something about this kind of thing so it can be done away with."

•After inducting only nine former Negro League greats into baseball's prestigious Hall of Fame, the special committee formed in 1971 to make such selections was formally phased out of existence. The nine inducted into the Cooperstown shrine were: Satchel Paige; Josh Gibson; Buck Leonard; Cool Papa Bell; Monte Irvin; Judy Johnson; Oscar Charleston; Pop Lloyd and Marty Dihigo.

•A self-styled Nazi associated with the archconservative National States Rights Party went berserk at his job site killing four Black co-workers before committing suicide.



Youth receives groceries at January reopening of Southern California BPP chapter.

•Over 65,000 students, predominantly White, boycotted Los Angeles schools in a one-day protest against any integration plan that would require forced busing.

•*Washington Post* expose reveals CIA's "No Beef" project which funneled millions of dollars in secret funds to several dozen heads of states and other foreign political leaders.

•Several hundred Black landowners gathered at first National Association of Landowners Convention, held in Atlanta, Georgia. Over 330,000 acres of Black-owned land are sold to Whites each year, with Blacks in 1977 owning only three per cent of all privately-held land in the U.S.

March

•A 1,377-page FBI report released to the *Los Angeles Times* revealed that the federal police agency conducted extensive illegal surveillance against the women's movement and related organizations from 1969 to 1973.



LOU GOSSETT and LEVAR BURTON in Roots *television series.*

•A report from the General Accounting Office disclosed that a minimum of 100,000 children are "held captive" in local, state and federal orphanages.

•United Farm Workers union President Cesar Chavez signed an unprecedented victory agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, ending a phase of their 10-year, often bloody, battle to represent California's agricultural workers. The agreement, which lasts for five years, covers 13 Western states and sets up legal jurisdictional lines defined by state and federal laws.

•Twelve Hanafi Moslems seized three buildings in Washington, D.C., holding 138 hostages before releasing them 38 hours later. The Hanafis' were bitter over what they alleged was the massacre of seven of their sect — five babies and two mothers — by members of the Nation of Islam, whom they also charged with the assassination of the late Malcolm X.

•A Black gunman, Cory Moore, held the Warrensville Heights, Ohio, police chief captive for 45 hours, demanding that President Carter go on national TV to apologize for the injustices suffered by Blacks since their arrival in the U.S.in 1619.

•A crowd of 4,000 marched and rallied in New York City to protest the anti-Black, anti-union bias of the notorious J.P. Stevens textile company.

•Famed civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer, founder of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and renowned for her unequivocal stand for justice and equality, died on March 14.

•Two weeks of large scale protests by Atlanta welfare recipients halted pending legislation in the Georgia Senate which would have seriously cutback on aid checks.

•Celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Black Press in America, the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA) dedicated a Black Press Archives at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

•The recently-reopened Southern California Chapter of the Black Panther Party initiated a Free Martial Arts program.

•Assata Shakur (Joanne Chessimard) was convicted by an all-White jury for the alleged

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B.P.P. LEADER RETURNS TO U.S. AFTER 3 YEARS OF FORCED EXILE

JULY 3, 1977: WELCOME HOME HUEY

(Oakland, Calif.) - Citing an agenda of "full employment, decent housing and medical care," while declaring his intention to "fight the evil sales of heroin in the community" and "establish a just society," Black Panther Party founder and leader Huey P. Newton triumphantly returned to the Bay Area on Sunday, July 3, receiving a tumultuous welcome from a cheering crowd of 1,500 friends and supporters.

"Justice for Huey," "Free Huey," the excited and enthusiastic, predominantly Black crowd chanted as the dynamic, well-respected BPP leader emerged from the short tunnel connecting his Western Airlines plane from Vancouver, Canada, with the packed-in San Francisco passenger lounge.

Sporting a wide smile and looking fit, Huey seemed as pleased with his spirited reception as the banner-waving crowd was to see him again after close to three years of forced political exile. Even conservative newspaper accounts called it a "hero's welcome."

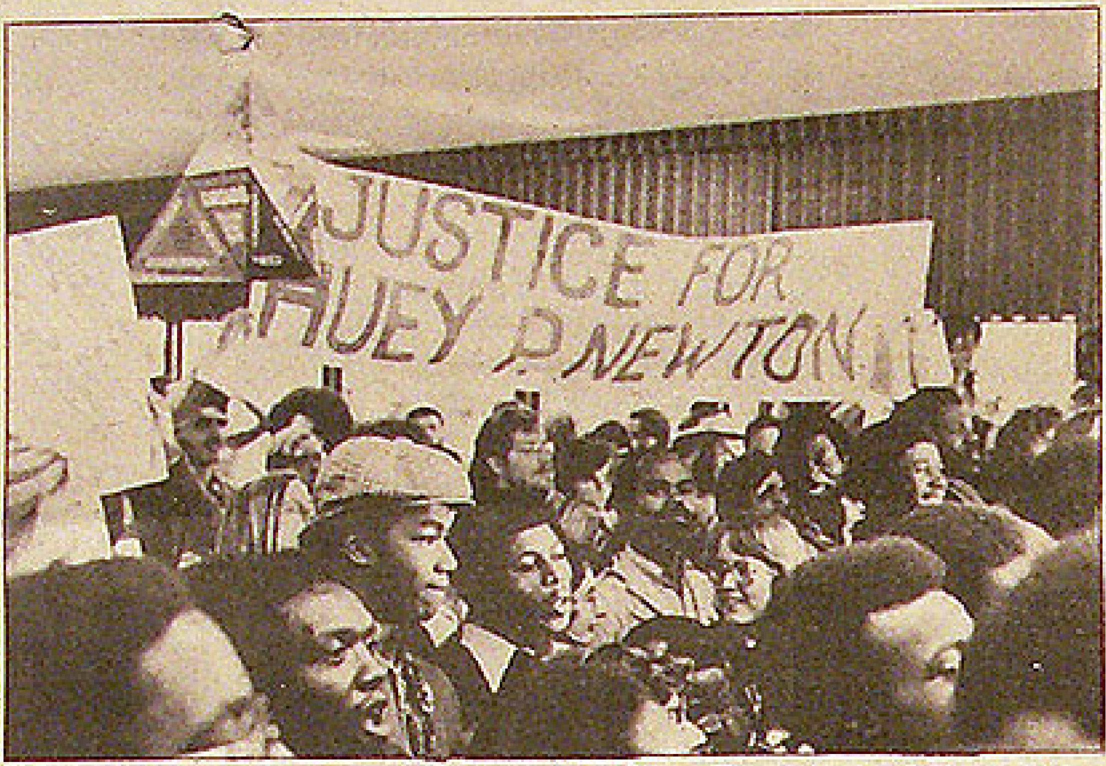
Moving down the ticket counter shaking outstretched hands and kissing longtime friends, Huey picked up a little girl — Eliva Jacob, four, of Oakland — and hugged her as she giggled with glee and the crowd cheered and whistled its pleasure.

"First, I would like to thank all of my friends for making it possible for me to return," Huey began.

"It is my home, but sometimes it's an unfriendly home. But I know you're making *things better here.*"

A thanks to "the courageous Cuban people for giving me refuge when I was in need" set off yet another deafening roar of approval.

"The Cuban people made what would have been a difficult experience a rewarding and beautiful one — learning socialism, the socialist way of brotherly and sisterly love.





Over 1,500 people came out to San Francisco International Airport on July 3 to welcome BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON upon his arrival home after three years of forced political exile.

"I would like everyone to now that I am not guilty of anything," Huey continued, citing the 10-year federal police conspiracy "to destroy me and the Black Panther Party" as the basis of the false charges lodged against him.

"I will be acquitted in spite of an unfair trial," he predicted.

Huey then mentioned the $10,000 assassination contract placed on his life by heroin dealers before he left the U.S. in August of 1974:

"*I notify them now that I'm not easily* intimidated and will work to destroy the evil sales of heroin in the community. I'm asking our newly elected mayor, Judge Wilson, to join in with me and the community, to rid the community of the evil sellers of heroin."

Concerning his future political activity, the Party's chief theoretician — and organizer — said:

"We will expand our full employment program. We will demand full employment, decent housing and medical care for the people.

"It's strange that in a very poor country [referring to the Republic of Cuba], the people's government has started to deal with housing, started to deal with medical care. The government has concern for the people.

"Here, with all this wealth, we can't even fully employ our people. This must be changed.

"We're asking all the people to join in to establish a just society, a democratic society, a society where human beings can live."

Concluding his all-too-brief message, Huey left the passenger lounge as the crowd again roared "Justice for Huey."

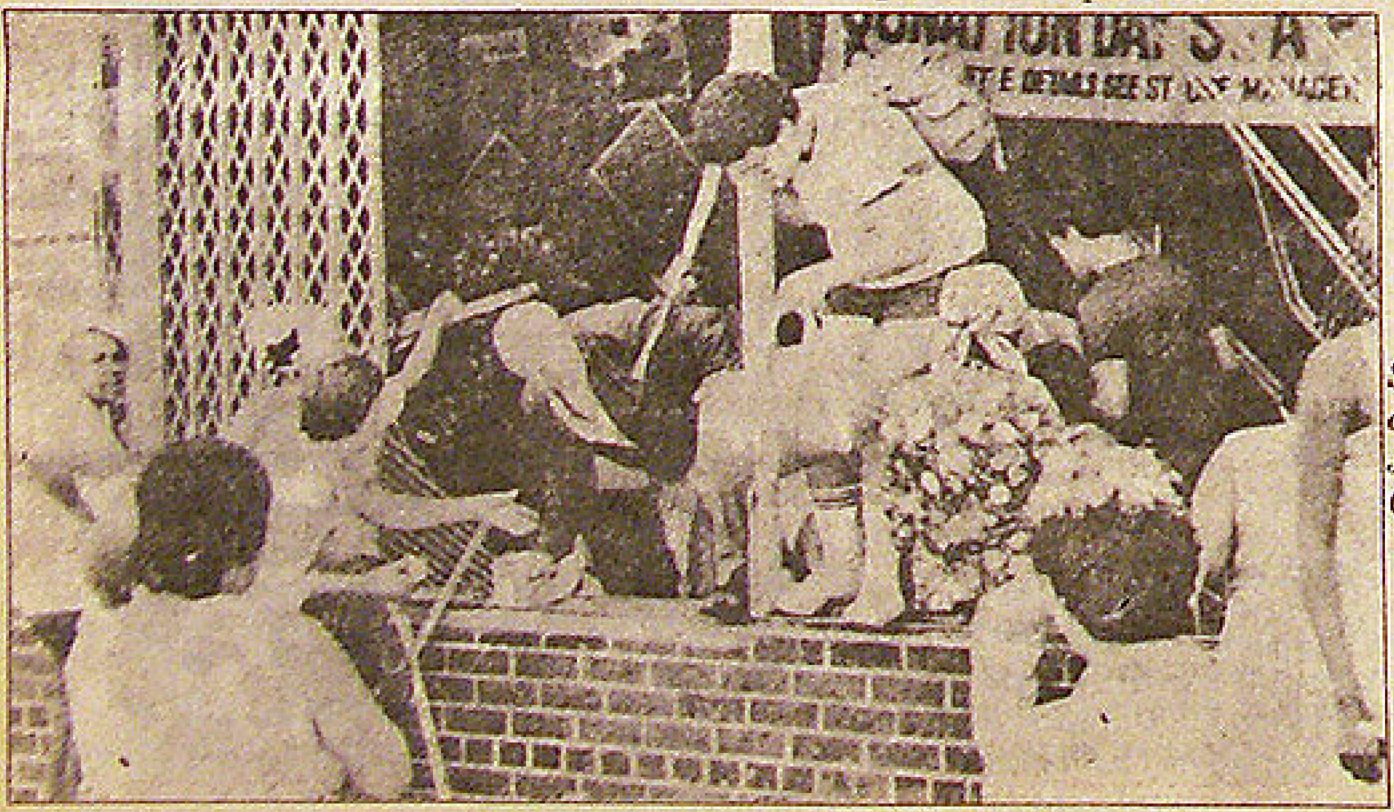
OVER 4,000 POOR PEOPLE ARRESTED

New York Blackout Exposes Urban Misery

"What happens to a dream deferred?
"Does it dry up like a raisin in the sun?
"...Or does it explode?"
Harlem, *Langston Hughes*

(New York, N.Y.) - Last July's power blackout in New York City, called the worst disaster in the city's history, glaringly revealed the serious dilemma that is facing America's urban centers.

The national media chose to focus on the widespread looting that took place in the city's sprawling poor communities while refusing to acknowledge the despair and oppression that sparked the open rebellion.



Store is cleaned out during last July's New York City blackout.

Over 3,700 people, many of whom were innocent bystanders, were arrested during the 25-hour blackout which caused an estimated $1 billion in losses. Prisoners were held 30 or more to a cell in a sweltering 100-degree and over heat wave.

One inmate, 37-year-old Berkeley Miller, was found dead of a liver ailment in the basement of Brooklyn's House of Detention. Miller had been in detention for over a week on alleged looting charges and had been callously denied medical treatment.

Even the infamous Tombs (the Manhattan House of Detention) was temporarily reopened to accomodate the massive influx of prisoners. The Tombs was closed in 1974 by a federal court order which described the jail as "cruel and unusual punishment."

One storekeeper arrested while defending his store, sided with Black and poor inmates after experiencing inhumane treatment.

The blackout gave the poor of New York a chance to release their anger against greedy merchants who had been cheating them and to let city officials know that they were not going to sit and starve while banking interests took

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26-DAY SIT-IN AT H.E.W. OFFICE ENDS IN VICTORY

DISABLED WIN NEW RIGHTS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - "We *Have* Overcome — can you hear it — "We *Have* Overcome," said the final group of handicapped and disabled people returning from Washington, some with wide smiles, others with lingering tears, bunched together in the airport lobby.

"We *Have* Overcome," they sang to the depths of their hearts, just as their counterparts had sung that same tune before ending their triumphant, 26-day sit-in.

It was their unofficial theme song, once a source of hope and inspiration, now transformed to coincide with their tremendous victory, just as their powerful protest will transform the face of America.

In truth, the wheelchair-confined and disabled people who successfully took on the federal government — occupying the Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) offices in San Francisco for nearly four weeks, while sending a delegation to Washington, D.C., to directly confront their oppressors — *had* overcome, and, indeed, their message was heard across the land.

On Thursday, April 28, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, signed into law the far-reaching Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, thus barring discrimination against disabled people in all buildings and facilities receiving federal funds.

The signing of the long-delayed implementation regulations was the significant victory the handicapped and disabled had sought in nationwide demonstrations on April 5, resulting in building occupations at HEW offices in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the focus of the nearly month-long protest by activist handicapped and disabled people reads:

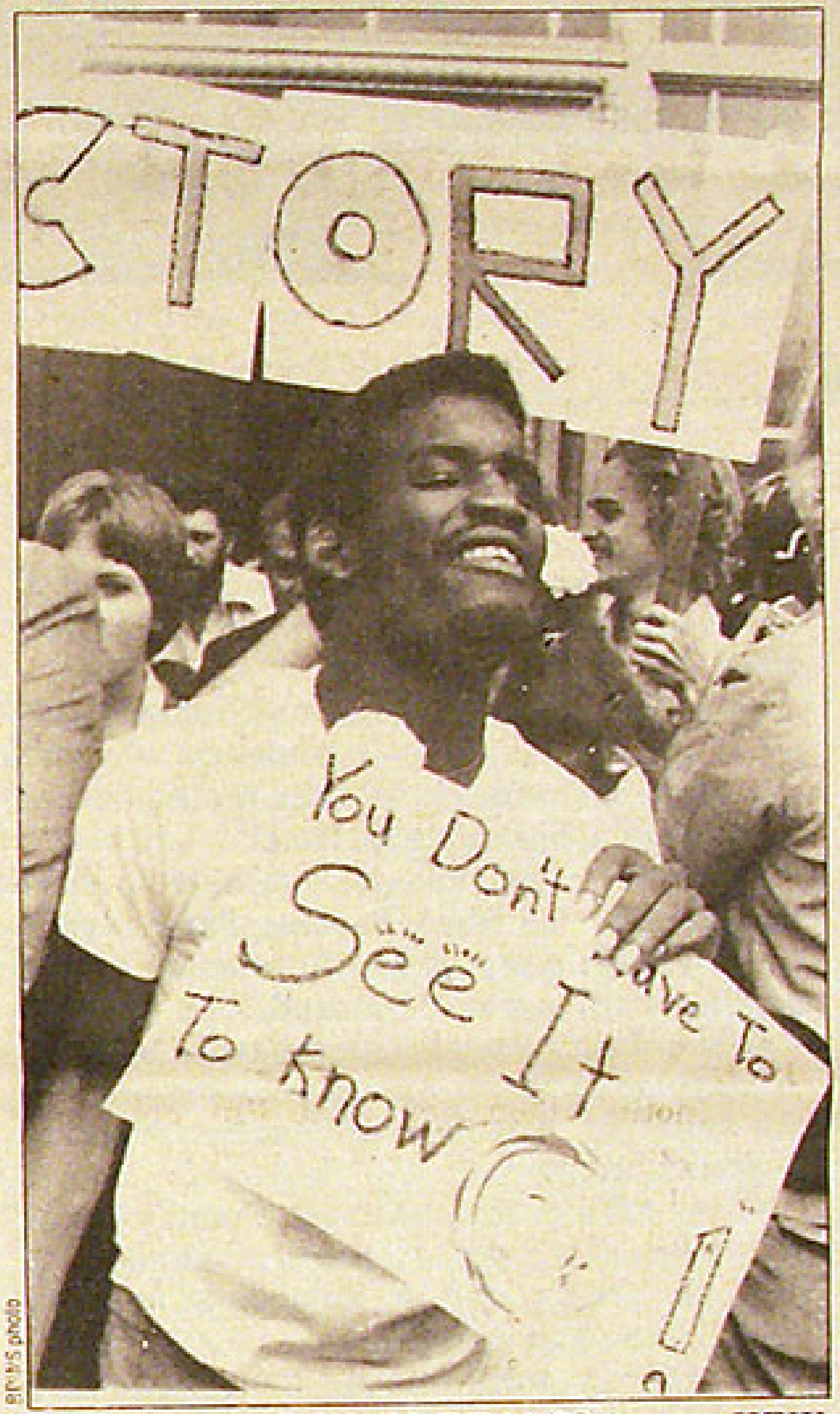
"*No otherwise qualified handicapped individual in the United States...shall, solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.*"

Since it was passed by Congress four years ago, no regulations were ever signed to assure the direct implementaion of 504, thus leaving over 35 million disabled Americans with a law on paper but with no concrete form.

The regulations signed by Califano on April 28 provide that:

•Alcoholics and drug addicts are included in the definition of handicapped persons, one of the major goals of the demonstrators.

•Every handicapped child is entitled to be educated in regular public school classrooms



Blind activist DENNIS BILLUPS leaves HEW office in victory following last spring's 504 sit-in in San Francisco.

with nonhandicapped children, unless placement in a special residential setting is necessary. In that case public authorities will be financially responsible for providing all necessary facilities, including tuition, room and board.

•All new buildings and facilities must be readily accessible to and usable by the handicapped, free of architectural barriers. This apparently includes buildings in the blueprint stage, another key goal of the demonstrators.

HUMAN WILL

But there was another victory, a triumph of the human will, actually, achieved here in the Bay Area. It is the type of victory that can't be pinpointed by any one single act, but in the long run is as significant as Califano's signing of Section 504.

Its expression came in many ways: for instance, when protest leader Cece Weeks, a frail, blond-haired young woman confined to a wheelchair, suddenly explained the night before the HEW occupation ended, "You know, for the first time in my life, I'm *proud* to be handicapped";

Or when a young Black woman came up to Brad Lomax, a Black Panther Party member victimized by multiple sclerosis, upon his return from Washington, and embracing him in his wheelchair, remarked, "Thank you for setting an example for all of us";

Or when Dennis Billups, a 24-year-old Black man blind from birth and in many ways the spiritual leader of the San Francisco demonstrators, marched joyfully out of the Old Federal Building holding a sign he instructed to be made, "You don't have to see it to know."

As one young woman pointed out at the group's final press conference:

"Second to signing of the regulations the way we wanted them to be signed, the most important thing that came out of this is the public birth of a disabled movement.

"People all over the country, not just people shut-in in convalescence homes, but everyone in this country has learned that disabled people have a tremendous amount of strength, that we are capable of leading a struggle that has won major gains from the government.

During the course of the 26-day sit-in, the Black Panther Party played a leading support role in providing food for the demonstrators. Over and over again, the disabled protesters credited the BPP with literally sustaining their struggle, "keeping us alive body and soul," as one person put it.

New York Blackout Exposes Urban Misery

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

control of the city.

One youth explained, "Being that the lights are out and the niggers are going hungry, we're going to take what we want and what we want is what we need."

Former Mayor Abraham Beame (who called for "prosecution to the fullest extent" for all looters) and state and federal officials were quick to offer aid to the city's businesses and corporations. However, there was hardly any relief for the city's huge, depressed and poverty-stricken Black and Latino communities.

One youth, Carlos, when asked how businessmen are going to support their families while they awaited aid, responded, "I don't know. Maybe they will see what it's like to have nothing and nothing to do...Look man we can't get no jobs and our families are hurting. They (the merchants) can take it and we can't."

Another teenage girl said that she didn't think the looting was as serious as "some of the crimes the rich do all the time and get away with.

RIPPED OFF

"...They never do anything if you're rich or a politician," she went on. "Some of those stores deserved to be ripped off because they cheat us all the time charging high prices for junk."

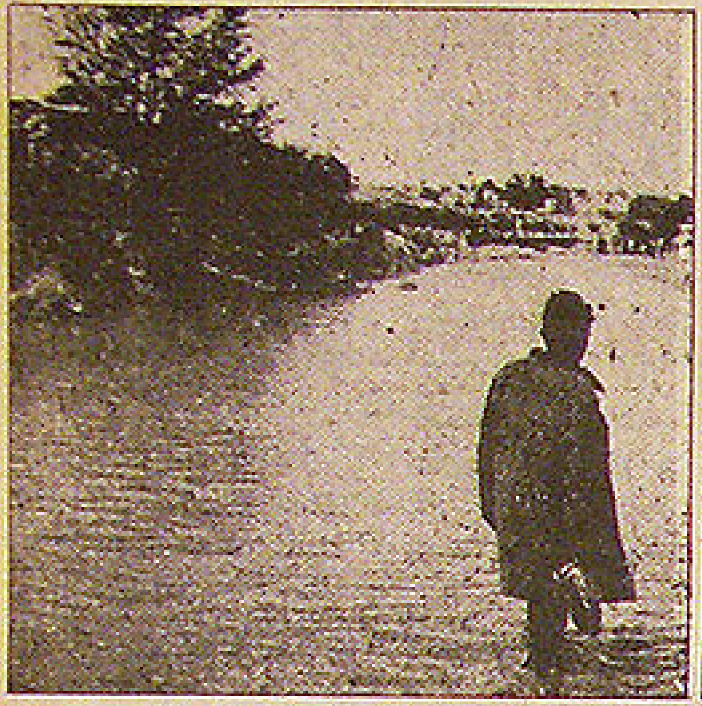
BPP President Huey P. Newton charged that ongoing government neglect was the primary cause for the looting that occurred during the blackout.

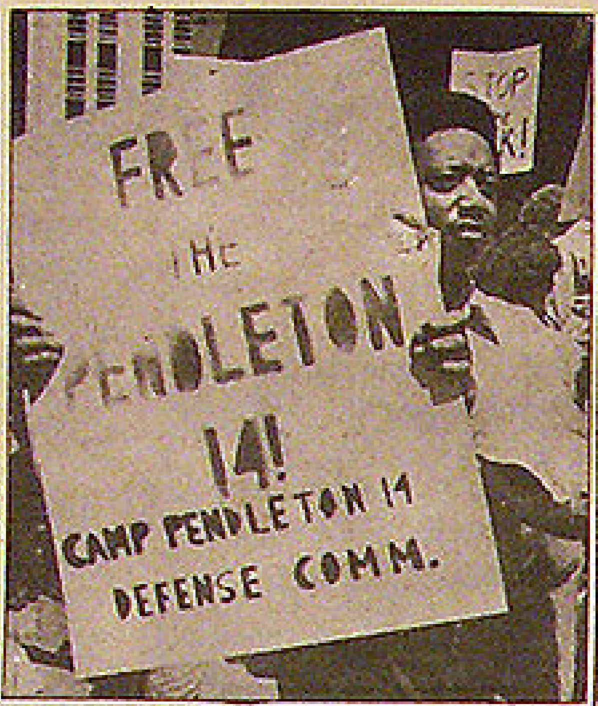
"I would say that the government officials and American businessmen who do not take care to prevent those things are responsible," Huey said. "People need not need. I think we have the ability, we have the wealth, to satisfy most of the basic desires of the people of this country.

"Until we make a legitimate effort to do this, we have no right to criticize poor people."

In response to the massive needs of the city's poor, the federal government came up with only 2,000 short-term jobs in a program to clean up the debris left from the blackout. The amount of jobs offered wasn't anywhere near enough to deal with the city's youth unemployment — which is estimated at over 90 per cent.

One Black youth angrily exploded, "We made a mistake in 1965 (the city's last blackout), but we're going to clean up in 1977. We want to go in like rats so that tomorrow they won't be able to go to the stores — there won't be any. They'll have to build this hole all over again."







Undocumented worker crossing U.S./Mexico border; rally in downtown San Francisco in defense of the Camp Pendleton 14; and massive eviction of elderly International Hotel tenants.

1977 - Year In Review

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murder of a New Jersey state trooper in 1973.

•Led by the sensational Lusia Harris, considered by many to be the best woman basketball player ever, Mississippi's Delta State College won its third straight Intercollegiate Athletics for Women basketball title.

•Noted civil rights activist and author Shirley Graham DuBois, widow of the late W.E.B. DuBois, died in Peking, People's Republic of China, on March 27.

April

•The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party announced five major new supporters: Parren Mitchell, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus; U.S. Representative Charles Diggs of Michigan; Georgia state senator Julian Bond; commedian/activist Dick Gregory; and author/attorney Mark Lane.

•The Southern California BPP Chapter initiated tutorial sessions as the basic component of its model Liberation School.

•Disabled and wheelchair-confined people occupied Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) offices in three cities demanding that the Carter administration implement human rights regulations. The San Francisco sit-in lasted 26-days. (See page 12).

•In a widely denounced ruling, U.S. District Court Judge Samuel Perry dismissed all conspiracy charges against the FBI, former Cook County state's Attorney Edward Hanrahan and eight of the 15 Chicago cops who participated in the December 4, 1969, murder of BPP leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

•Capturing 44 per cent of the total and over 31,000 votes, Judge Lionel Wilson swept to victory in the Oakland mayoral race on April 19, assuring a top spot in the runoff in May.

•Banner-waving, anti-apartheid demonstrators disrupted the U.S.-South Africa Davis Cup match in Newport Beach, California.

•THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service celebrated its 10th anniversary at a well-attended tribute held at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

•A New York gun club announced a bounty of $200 to any robbery or assault victim who kills or wounds the attacker.

•The mayor and police chief of Montgomery, Alabama, and eight other police officers were forced to resign for their part in the cover-up of the unjust cop murder of a 32-year-old Black man.

May

•The Chicago-based Intercommunal Survival Committee celebrated its seventh anniversary.

•San Francisco Sheriff Richard Hongisto was jailed for five days on a contempt of court conviction for refusing to evict the embattled tenants of the International Hotel.

•Aided by a dynamic get-out-the-vote drive organized by the Black Panther Party, Judge Lionel Wilson captured 46,640 votes to become the first Black mayor of Oakland.

•Union-busting tactics spearheaded by Mayor Maynard Jackson smashed a two-month-old strike by Atlanta's predominantly Black sanitation workers.

•Over 400 inmates at Atmore-Holman Prison in Alabama signed a petition demanding prisoners' rights and an immediate improvement in their living conditions.

•A spirited crowd of over 400 celebrated a Zimbabwean Mutambo in honor of African Liberation Day at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

•A mounting national hysteria over undocumented workers ("illegal aliens") reached a crescendo with over 100 additional Border Patrol agents assigned to the U.S.-Mexican border.

•The Hy-Dramatics drill team and bugle corps, organized and sponsored by the Las Vegas Chapter of the Black Panther Party, took first place in the city's Helldorado Parade.

•Over 800 people turned out for a BPP-sponsored free food rally in Los Angeles.

•The Carter administration announced its controversial "work or starve" welfare plan.

•Over 400 students on several University of California campuses were arrested for participating in sit-ins protesting university financial ties with the apartheid South African regime.

•A 606-page Navy report detailed Ku Klux Klan violence against Blacks at the Camp Pendleton Marine base.

•By a 7 to 2 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the legality of union seniority systems even if they admittedly perpetuate racial discrimination.

June

•Chicago's Dearborn Park Latino community erupted in several days of open rebellion when police overran a Puerto Rican Day celebration.

•A U.S. District Court ruling in Washington, D.C., upheld the Black Panther Party's right to sue the FBI, CIA, and other government agencies for conspiracy to destroy the BPP.

•The oldest known photographs of slavery in America were uncovered when 36 daguerreotypes of naked slaves, taken in Columbia South Carolina, in 1850, were found in an attic.

•Bill Walton led the Portland Trailblazers over the Philadelphia 76ers for the world championship in basketball.

•Meeting in Washington, D.C., over Memorial Day weekend, 198 delegates and observers from 80 political and community organizations formed a comprehensive "People's Alliance" dedicated to progressive change.

•James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., escaped from Brushy Mountain Prison in Tennessee.

•The North Philadelphia Block Development Association began taking over abandoned homes, giving them to poor families who promised to renovate them.

•In a special election heated by the right-wing urgings of orange juice queen Anita Bryant, Dade County (Florida) voters repealed a gay rights ordinance.

•Over 500 people marched and rallied in Oceanside, California, in support of the Camp Pendleton 14.

•Over 5,000 demonstrators chanting "No Eviction" marched in San Francisco in support of the elderly I-Hotel tenants.

•After the jury declared itself deadlocked after 35 hours of deliberations, U.S. District Court Judge Sam Perry dismissed all charges against the remaining seven Chicago cops on trial for the murder of BPP leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

•The U.S Supreme Court ruled that states are not required to pay for abortions for women on welfare.

•The OCLC Martial Arts Club won nine trophies at the 2nd Annual Lake Tahoe Karate Championships.

•After 51 years, Dr. Ralph Waldo Emerson Jones, the president of Grambling University, announced his retirement.

•Declaring, "My bow is bent. I'm going back to fight false criminal charges," BPP President Huey P. Newton left the friendly confines of the Republic of Cuba to return to the U.S. A few days later, some 400 BPP members and supporters picketed the Canadian Consulate General's office in San Francisco to denounce Huey's unjust detain-

ment in Toronto.

•Over 8,000 angry parents, teachers and students converged on the Pennsylvania state capital in Harrisurg to demand more money for Philadelphia schools.

•A federal probe of police brutality in Philadelphia was initiated.

•In a 7 to 2 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that prison inmates have no right to unionize.

•An estimated 300,000 people marched for gay rights in a San Francisco Gay Freedom Day Parade.

July

•In a ceremony attended by a crowd of some 2,500, at Lakeside Park, Judge Lionel J. Wilson was sworn in as the first Black mayor of Oakland.

•Berkeley sociology professor Harry Edwards won his seven-year tenure battle with the University of California.

•In two separate but closely related incidents, anti-Klan demonstrators broke up pro-racist rallies inColumbus, Ohio and Plains, Georgia, a car plowing through KKK sympathizers at the latter event, injuring 32.

•Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton received a tumultuous reception at San Francisco Airport upon his return to the Bay Area on July 3 after close to three years in forced political exile. Twenty days after his arrival, on July 23, Huey was released from Alameda County Jail, on $80,000 bond, raised as the result of a concerted Huey P. Newton Bail and Defense Fund drive (see page 11).

•Over 1,000 people participated in a lively July 4th March and Rally for Jobs and Justice in West Oakland. The rally focused on the East Bay police slaying of Tyrone Guyton and Jose Barlow Benevidez, and on the skyrocketing unemployment rates affecting minority youth.

•South Carolina racists blocked the distribution of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

•A West Oakland mother of 18 won $1,000 in the "Support Our School" (SOS) Donation Drawing sponsored by the model Oakland Community School.

•8,000 Detroit city workers walked out in a wildcat strike over proposed cutbacks in employee benefits.

•The summer lunch program in San Antonio Villa in East Oakland, the scene of numerous housing protests over indecent conditions, was closed by state officials because the area was without an adequate site location, leaving the over 700 children who were signed up without adequate nutrition. "It's natural hell when you stand out there and have all those little kids run up to you and say, "We're not gonna get no lunches today?" "Anyone that that wouldn't hurt, they don't have any feelings whatsoever," said Mrs. Autry Smith, a tenant leader.

•Government figures indicated that 25.9 million American people, 12 per cent of the population, lived below the official U.S. poverty level of $5,500 in 1975.

•500 rallied in Terrell County, Georgia, demanding the release of the Dawson 5, five young Black men accused and tortured for a murder they did not commit.

•National Urban League executive director attacked President Jimmy Carter for neglecting the needs of Black and poor people, warning that an "institutional retreat from civil rights is inflicting this nation."

•Professional baseball declared the week during which its All-Star game was to be played as "Jackie Robinson Week" to honor the 30th anniversary since the game's color barrier was broken by the first Black ballplayer.

•Close to 4,000 people were arrested in New York City during widespread disorder when a 25-hour electrical blackout effectively shutdown the Big Apple. Thousands languished in packed jail cells — with upwards of 20 to a single unit— as a sweltering heat wave, sending temperatures into the 100 degree range for several days, broiled the Eastern seaboard. Looting damage when the blackout hit was estimated at $1 billion.

•"Resist the masterplan" was the theme of the 2nd Annual *Keep Strong* banquet in Chicago, sponsored by the Intercommunal Survival Committee.

•500 people demonstrated in front of a New York police station to protest continued vigilante attacks against Black residents in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn.

•Four Buffalo, New York, cops were indicted for stomping a rich White youth to death. A local group, Research for Justice, documented over 300 instances of Buffalo police violence between 1974 and June, 1977.

•A gang of 150 White racists attacked a small group of Black and Puerto Rican bathers at Carson Beach in Boston, hospitalizing four, including one Black woman.

August

•New FBI documents released at a pretrial hearing for BPP President Huey P. Newton revealed: (1) former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell approved an illegal break-in and bugging of Huey's Oakland apartment in 1970; (2) the FBI conducted a full scale "domestic security" investigation against the BPP until at least the end of 1976; (3) the FBI has at least 1.5 to two million pages of counterintelligence information concerning the BPP, the CIA has "several thousand" documents on the 'BPP and the Postal Service admitted having at least 4,904 individual records on BPP members and supporters.

•Newly-appointed NAACP Executive Director Benjamin Hooks captivated a crowd of 5,000 at the Oakland Auditorium stressing the theme, "The New Day Begun."

•San Francisco backers of district elections claimed a "people's victory" when Propositions A and B, which would have reinstated city-wide elections for the governing Board of Supervisors, were soundly defeated in a special election.

•Led by Sheriff Richard Hongisto, club-swinging San Francisco cops broke through a "human barricade" of some 3,000 supporters to evict the elderly Chinese and Philippine tenants of the I-Hotel.

•The CIA admitted that sex and drugs were essential ingredients in its bizarre "Project MK-ULTRA" mind control program in the late'50's and early '60's.

•American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) collaboration with the FBI during the "Red Scare" era of the 1950's was revealed in released files.

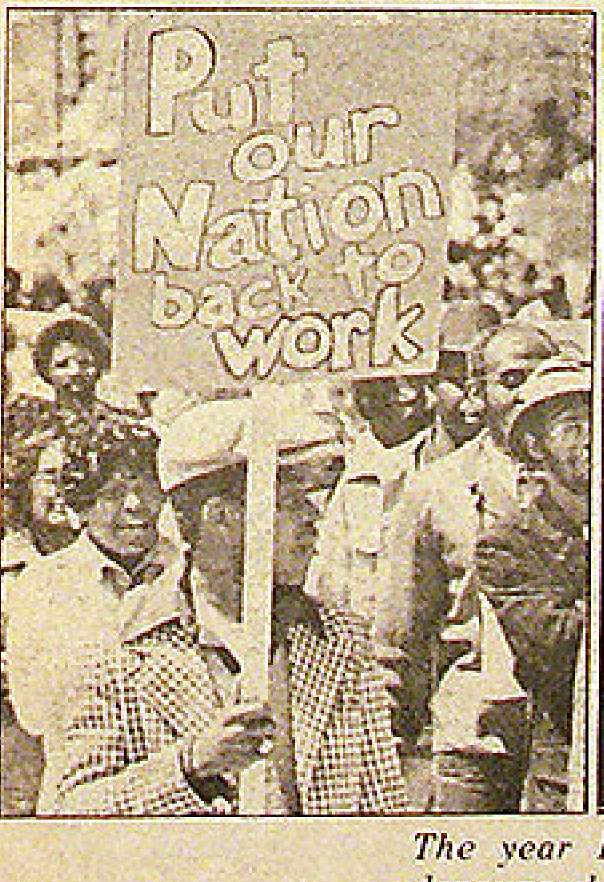
•A Congressional subcommittee began investigations into the federal government's cover-up of the loss of 4 tons of enriched uranium and plutonium — enough for more than 530 atom bombs.

•The masterful TV drama *Roots* received an unprecedented 37 Emmy Award nominations.

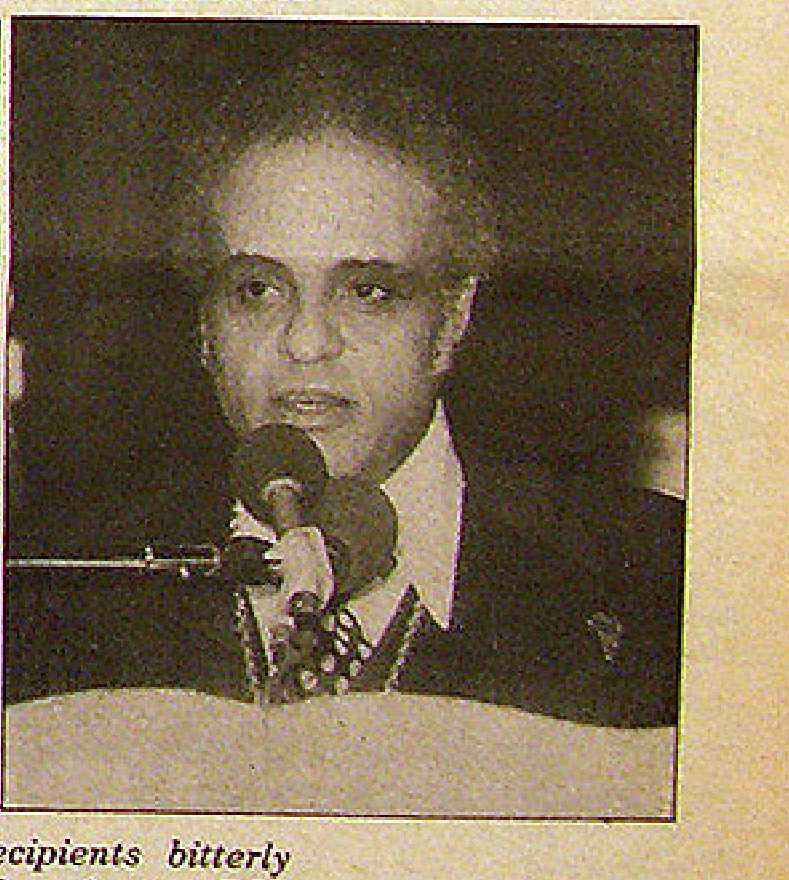
•Overriding the veto of Governor Jerry Brown, the California legislature restored the death penalty.

•The Chicano Legal Defense Fund announced it intended to file suit against the FBI, CIA and other government intelligence agencies for illegal harassment of the Raza Unida Party and other Mexican-American activists.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE







The year 1977 saw continued demands for full employment, while welfare recipients bitterly denounced Carter proposed "work or starve" reform plan. BENJAMIN HOOKS, a former FCC commissioner, was appointed as NAACP executive director.

1977 - Year In Review

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

•Chicago cops shot and killed a 15-year-old Black youth, Demetrius Thomas, after illegally breaking into his family's home.

•East Oakland's model Oakland Community School received a special commendation from the California legislature for obtaining "...the highest level of scholastic achievement in elementary education" and for having "concretely defied the myth of the uneducable child."

•A festive crowd of 5,000 turned out for a Benefit Radiothon sponsored by the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) and KRE Radio. The all-day affair raised $10,048 for the popular OCLC programs, which serve 2,500 people weekly.

•Oakland Municipal Court Judge Courtland ARne denied a defense motion in BPP leader Huey P. Newton's case for access to suppressed FBI, CIA documents linking the federal conspiracy and local charges.

•The New Orleans City Council cut off vital medical, child care and other vital services to Desire Housing Projects, a predominantly Black mini-city with 15,000 residents.

•80,000 miners launched a wildcat strike over cutbacks in union health services.

•Seven weeks late, the Pennsylvania legislature finally approved its annual budget — the delay left 380,000 welfare recipients and 83,000 state employees without payments or paychecks.

•In the first seven months of 1977, the Los Angeles Police Department was responsible for the murder of 27 people.

•BPP President Huey P. Newton was honored at the "Chocolate City '77" Graduation Ceremonies in the Bayview-Hunters Point section of San Francisco.

•The National Conference of Black Lawyers filed a $500 million suit over illegal arrests during the New York blackout.

•Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel was convicted for graft and corruption in a criminal racing track scheme.

•Baseball great Lou Brock set a new major league record breaking Ty Cobb's standard with his 893rd stolen base.

•The Committee for Justice for Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party office in Chicago was totally destroyed by arsonists.

September

•Labor Department statistics released this month showed record levels of Black unemployment: 40.4 per cent for Black teenagers 16 to 19 years old; 34.8 per cent for Black youth 16 to 21 years old, an all time summer high; and an overall jobless rate of 14.5 per cent, matching a post-World War II record set in September, 1975.

•15 Black leaders met in New York City "to launch a counterattack on the callous neglect of Blacks, the poor and America's cities."

•500 people rallied in Denver, Colorado, to protest continued police murders of Chicanos.

•A federal appeals court charged J.P. Steven's Company with contempt of court for "massive, cynical and flagrantly contemptuous" violations of labor laws.

•The OCLC Teens Diversion Program sponsored a camping trip for disadvantaged youth.

•The Oakland Community School opened its seventh year.

•A Harris opinion survey revealed a deep racial split on Black rights issues, with 55 per cent of White Americans saying they felt Blacks tried to "move too fast" for racial equality.

•White racist violence erupted over a voluntary school busing plan in Chicago. Young Black seven-year-old sickle cell anemia victim, Mellaine Turner, died of a crisis caused by racist taunts.

•An American Friends Service Committee report revealed that illegal child labor practices still flourish in the U.S.

•Over 500 people confronted Nazi demonstrators rallying in a Milwaukee park.

•Comedian Richard Pryor turned out a "star spangled" rights rally in Los Angeles, criticizing the show for emphasizing gay rights over other human rights and telling the audience to, "Kiss my happy, rich Black ass."

•Black students in Amite County, Mississippi, boycotted classes to protest continued sex segregation to avoid integration.

•Pressure from Black citizens forced the Oakland City Council Safety Commission to probe rampant police brutality, particularly in the Lakeside Park area.

•In the wake of a mounting banking scandal over unscrupulous practices, U.S. Budget Director Bert Lance resigned from office.

•A West Side alderman in Chicago initiated a bounty of $1 for all rats killed by area residents.

•A 73-year-old White bigot, Richard Chambliss, was indicted for the 1963 Birmingham church bombing in which four young Black girls were slain.

•The Pacific Telephone Company admitted that in 1970 they secretly installed a direct tap from BPP leader Huey P. Newton's apartment to FBI headquarters in San Francisco.

•Avowed racist J.D. Stoner of the National State's Rights Party surrendered in connection with a Birmingham church bombing in 1958.

•Two Houston cops went on trial for the murder of a 23-year-old Chicano, Campos Torres, whom they brutally beat before they threw him into a bayou.

•The rise of the so-called "radical right" became a national phenomena as conservative, anti-Black, anti-poor forces seized on issues like racism, abortion, gay rights and the Panama Canal.

•The U.S. Congress approved an estimated $43.4 million for research and development of the controversial neutron (N) bomb, which kills humans while leaving property intact.

October

•Cries of "Send us money," "Give us a job, man," greeted President Carter during a 75-minute tour of the urban wasteland in the South Bronx, New York.

•Dying of cancer, Puerto Rican nationalist Andres Figuero Cordero was granted amnesty after 23 years in prison.

•The Oakland City Council adopted the "Feed the Cities, Not the Pentagon" resolution.

•The Southern California BPP Chapter initiated a Free Consumer Survival Service.

•Nazi demonstrators disrupted an Oakland anti-Bakke protest, and conducted a rally in San Jose.

•A suit filed by six Black parents and their children charging that racially and culturally-biased I.Q. tests systematically underestimate the learning ability of Black schoolchildren and results in their placement in classes for the educable mentally-retarded began in federal district court in San Francisco.

•A $500,000 damage suit was filed against the California Department of Corrections and Tracy Prison authorities for strip-searching and abusing a legal visitor for former San Quentin 6 defendant and BPP member Johnny Larry Spain.

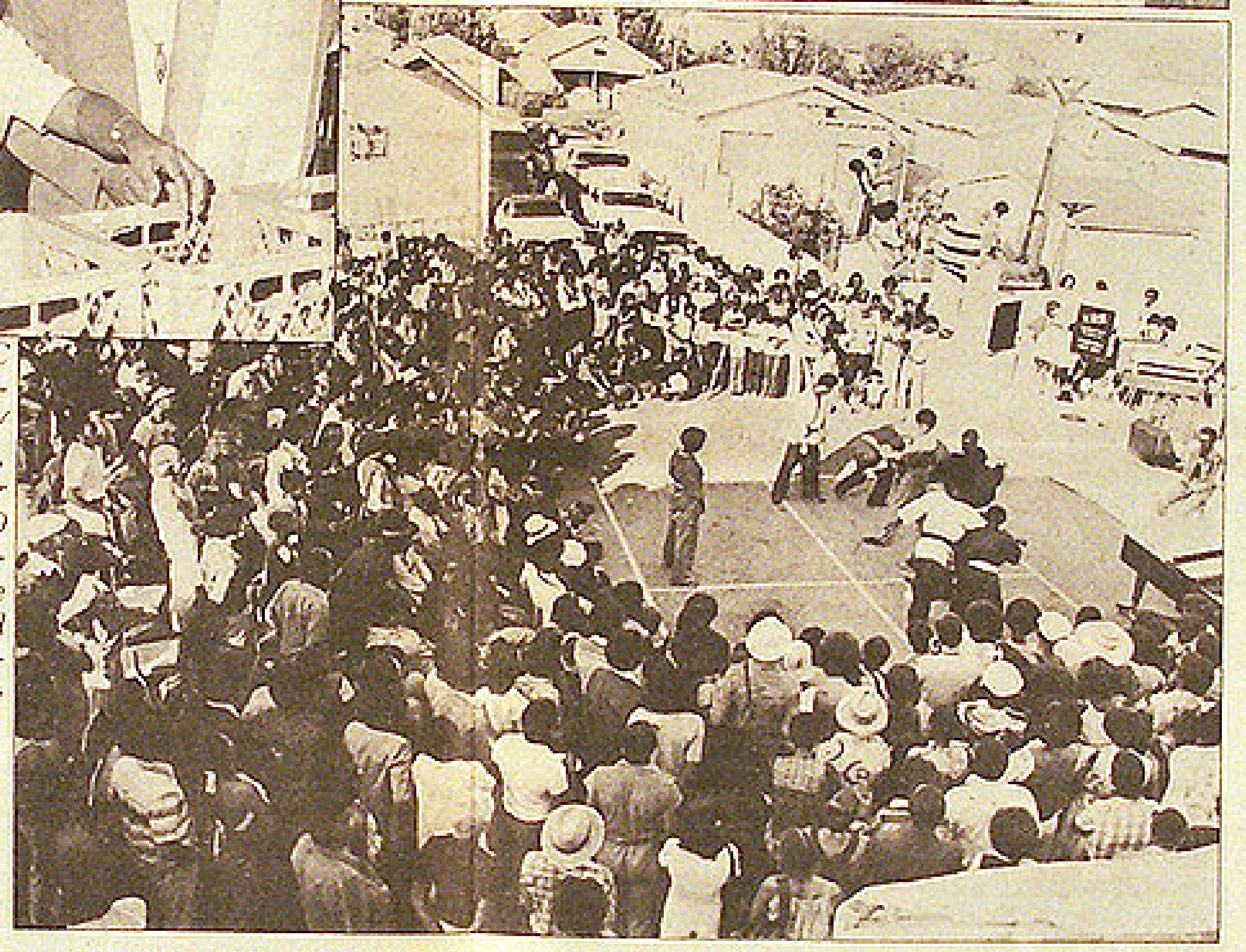
•Previously-suppressed FBI documents revealed a longstanding conspiracy to discredit BPP President Huey P. Newton, listing 12 separate instances, including a plot to falsely portray Huey as the "fingerman" who turned in Angela Davis for $5,000 when she was a fugitive in 1970.

•Two former Black G.I.'s, Marty Dixon and Johnny McCrea, filed an administrative petition for a discharge upgrade charging pervasive racism in the military as cause.

•The Ku Klux Klan initiated a highly-publicized vigilante border patrol along the U.S.-Mexican border, heightening the national hysteria over undocumented workers.







A wide range of activities for the community unfolded at the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) in 1977; members of the highly active Teen Club play table tennis (top photo), senior citizens at OCLC Mini-Market (inset) and OCLC/KRE Radiothon, which raised over $10,000 for the 50 programs, serving 2,500 people weekly, operated by the East Oakland people's institution.

•Hitting consecutive home runs his last three at-bats and five overall, slugger Reggie Jackson led the New York Yankees over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the World Series.

•Evidence of a police conspiracy, spearheaded by the Oakland vice squad, surfaced at the preliminary hearing held on the false charges lodged against BPP President Huey P. Newton. Overt lies and contradictory statements by the two star prosecution witnesses highlighted the seven-day, six-witness proceeding, which included vindictive contempt of court charges against a BPP supporter, Molly Dougherty, for refusing to testify in what she called a "frame-up."

November

•Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court Judge J. Robert Friborg ruled that BPP President Huey P. Newton must stand trial on false murder and assault charges. "I'm still optimistic that when it gets to Superior Court, we'll win the case," Huey said.

•The OCLC initiated a Mobile Senior's Mini-Market, providing the elderly with groceries at a 30 to 50 per cent discount.

•Seeking a pay increase but expressing few demands which would increase the quality of education, Oakland teachers went on strike for the first time in city history.

•Former CIA Director Richard Helms was given a two-year suspended sentence and a $2,000 fine for lying to a Congressional committee about American intelligence operations in Chile.

•Despite the use of district elections for the first time in this century, incumbents, backed by downtown financial interests, retained power in San Francisco's Board of Supervisors elections.

•President Carter unveiled a compromise full employment bill denounced by the nation's press as a "hollow promise" for the nation's jobless.

•A Black judge, Edward Morial, was elected mayor of New Orleans, John O'Bryant became the first Black elected to the Boston School Committee in 75 years, and Albany, California, Black mayor Joyce Jackson survived a recall attempt despite the defeat of two progressive White councilmen.

•A White Chicago cop callously shot a 15-year-old Black youth in the head while searching him, critically wounding the youngster.

•A controversial plan for a new "community" National Guard for unemployed poor and minority youth was unveiled in Oakland by California Governor Jerry Brown.

•Sharp criticism of the federal government's CETA jobs program was leveled at a Congressional subcommittee hearing in Oakland.

•Vindictive threats from the Alameda County *Chiefs of Police* and *Sheriffs Association* succeeded in pressuring the Board of Supervisors to remove BPP supporter Molly Dougherty from her position as a public oversight member of a county police computer board.

•KKK bigot Robert Chambliss was convicted of first-degree murder for 1963 Birmingham church bombing.

•An ex-CIA analyst called the U.S. evacuation of Saigon in April, 1975, a national disgrace caused by corruption and bureaucratic bungling.

•A bloody melee erupted when Washington, D.C., police and paid agents attacked a demonstration protesting the Shah of Iran's visit to the White House.

•The Southern Poverty Law Center launched a nationwide drive to demand "brown lung" compensation for workers.

•The son of the legendary Black actor/activist Paul Robeson criticized James Earl Jones' one-man play on his father's life as "an insult."

•An estimated 100 million TV viewers watched the nine-hour, four-night NBC presentation of *The Godfather*.

•The FBI released close to 53,000 heavily-censored pages on its 15-year COINTELPRO program.

•Over 2,000 delegates attended a federally-funded National Women's Conference held in Houston, Texas.

December

•New York killer cop Michael Torsney was acquitted of the senseless, point-blank murder of a 15-year-old Black youth last Thanksgiving by an all-White Brooklyn jury. Torsney claimed temporary insanity caused by an epileptic seizure although he had no past medical history of epileptic attacks.

•The Committee for Justice launched a promising pledge campaign to raise funds to cover legal defense costs for BPP President Huey P.Newton's case.

•FBI documents revealed that: (1) New Haven police could have prevented the murder of BPP member Alex Rackley by a crazed agent-provocateur but failed to act; (2) the FBI made plans to intercept and distort tape recorded messages mailed between BPP members three years after it told a Congressional investigating committee it had halted domestic mail tampering operations because they were "clearly illegal"; (3) the FBI initiated a plot to get truck drivers to refuse to handle shipments of THE BLACK PANTHER; (4) sent bogus letters to THE BLACK PANTHER to cause a "split" between the BPP and the Bay Area White Left.

•Cleveland students were locked out of school when teachers suddenly walked off the job in a pay dispute.

•"Employer resistance" was labeled as the cause for the slow going of Mayor Lionel Wilson's hopeful "Hire Oakland" program. Only six people were hired in the 400 job plan.

•The Campaign To Stop Government Spying made public 67 CIA documents detailing widespread surveillance of political activity on U.S.college campuses.

•A sworn affidavit by a former FBI agent provocateur disclosed that the US organization assassins of Southern California BPP leaders Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins on January 17, 1969, near a UCLA cafeteria were paid FBI employees and that the agent-in-charge of the "Black desk" for the FBI in Los Angeles drove the getaway car.

•*The admitted murderer of Malcolm X* named four others who participated in the February 21, 1965, assassination of the late Black leader, clearing two others convicted for the attack.

•A nationwide boycott of Nestle, the largest seller of commercial baby milks to the Third World, for unethical practices.

•By a 5 to 4 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that district courts can order a telephone company to assist local police departments in wiretapping activities.

•Demanding "full parity" for their produce, America's farmers went on strike, converging on 30 state capitals in tractor brigades to support their demands.

•160,000 coal miners went on strike demanding restored health and pension benefits and higher wages.

•False murder charges against the Dawson 5 were dropped when a Terrell County Superior Court judge suppressed an alleged "confession" tortured from one of the defendants.

•President Carter announced his refusal to commit additional urban aid funds to help depressed cities in the 1978 fiscal budget.

•New York cop Rodger Scheid was indicted on second degree manslaughter charges for the murder of an 18-year-old Black youth.

•The CIA was reportedly in turmoil over the dismissal of some 200 agents in the clandestine Directorate of Operations section, with 225 more firings expected.

•Doctor "blackouts" were revealed in several New York neighborhoods, with no doctor in a population of 10,000 in one South Bronx section, and one doctor for 22,000 people in one Brownsville district.

•Some 500 free bags of groceries and 500 free Christmas trees were distributed from BPP headquarters in East Oakland.



Black South African children burn their schoolbooks in protest against their racist, inferior education.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

"THERE IS NO TURNING BACK"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

particularly in southern Africa. The South African government of John Vorster, humiliated by the continuing Soweto school boycott, struck out in revenge by brutally murdering Black Consciousness Movement founder Steve Biko and banning 18 anti-apartheid organizations and three newspapers, two of them Black.

In Rhodesia, the Patriotic Front, backed by the five frontline states of southern Africa and the Organization of African Unity, stepped up the armed struggle against the dying Ian Smith regime. Smith ruthlessly retaliated with two invasions of Zimbabwean refugee camps in Mozambique where hundreds of innocent men, women and children were senselessly slaughtered.

As the following month-by-month account indicates, there was no turning back for the worldwide freedom struggle in 1977.

January

•By a vote of 107-6, the United Nations General Assembly, in the first such resolution in the history of the world body, endorsed the armed liberation struggle waged by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia against South Africa.

•The frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana — declared their full support for the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people of Rhodesia.

•Soweto and Cape Town schools reopened in South Africa for the first time since the June 16, 1976, Soweto rebellion. Attendance was sparse.

•The SASO 9, seven Black activists of the South African Students Organization and two Indian activists of the Black People's Convention (BPC), were convicted on charges of "terrorism" following a 17-month-long trial, the longest political trial in South African history.

•Defying orders of the White apartheid regime, the Roman Catholic Church of South Africa announced that it would integrate its schools.

•At least 68 people were killed, 400 wounded and over 1,000 were arrested when the Egyptian people staged a three-day protest over skyrocketing food prices. Taking to the streets, the enraged Egyptians burned and stoned buses, cars and police stations.

•The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) held its First Congress in liberated Eritrea, at which a National Democratic Program was adopted.

February

•The Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) endorsed the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwean people's armed liberation struggle against the Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia.

•Intensifying their seven-month-old school boycott, some 6,000 Soweto schoolchildren burned their books in a mass protest against the inferior Bantu (Black) educational system and refused to take their final examinations.

•Nearly 400 Zimbabwean students in southern Rhodesia abandoned their schools and crossed into neighboring Botswana to join the guerrilla forces of the Patriotic Front. The Smith government alleged that the youth were kidnapped by the Front.

•The Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA), the armed forces of the Patriotic Front, denied responsibility for the murders of seven White missionaries in Rhodesia. Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Front, declared, "We are not capable of such inhumanity."

•Tanzania's main political party, the Tanganyika African National Union and that of Zanzibar, the Afri-Shirazi Party, united to form the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary) Party.

•The Third Congress of the Mozambican Liberation Front (FRELIMO) announced its reorganization from a liberation front into a Marxist-Leninist political party.

•Pressure mounted for a U.N. probe of the government of Ugandan President Idi Amin following the assassinations of the Black archbishop of the country's Anglican Church and two top government officials.

March

•Receiving the 44 required votes for passage, a token proposal of the Smith regime allowing Blacks to buy farms in previously all-White areas narrowly squeaked through the Rhodesian Assembly.

•A Spanish-born Catholic priest became the eleventh missionary to be murdered in Rhodesia in three months by the Black reactionary forces known as the Selous Scouts. The killings were part of the Smith regime's efforts to discredit the Patriotic Front.

•The leadership of the South African Roman Catholic Church backed down and suspended integration of its schools.

•The first Afro-Arab summit, meeting in Cairo, Egypt, called for increased unity between African and Arab peoples. Arab states pledged $1.45 billion in economic aid to Black-ruled African states.

•Angolan President Agostinho Neto exposed plans for a U.S.-backed invasion of his country from neighboring Zaire. Forty-three Angolan civilians were murdered by anti-MPLA forces near the Angolan-Zairean border.

•Promoting peace in the African states that border the Red Sea, Cuban President Fidel Castro visited East Africa, also stopping in Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania, all of which gave him a hero's welcome. At the same time, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny toured Africa.

•The South African Parliament withdrew a bill that would have abolished freedom of the press. "Prime Minister" John Vorster gave the press one year to "discipline" itself.

•Katanganese rebels of the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (NFLC) invade Zaire's mineral-rich Shaba Province, establishing an administrative government and calling for the overthrow of the repressive government of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seku.

April

After meeting with Fidel Castro and Nikolai Podgorny, the frontline states vowed to intensify the armed struggle in Rhodesia.

•Morocco sent 1,500 troops to aid the embattled Mobutu regime. France provided Zaire with help, and 450 U.S. and British mercenaries were recruited to fight the NFLC.



Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO.

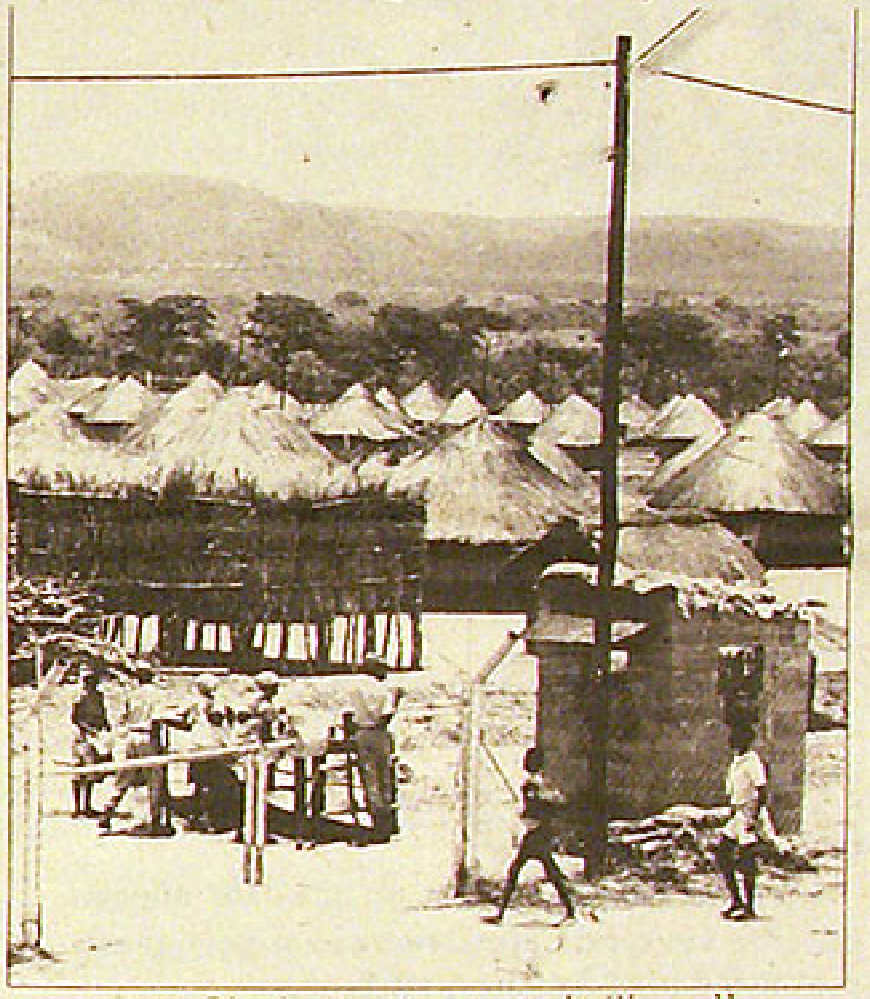
•Pressured by the Carter administration, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young apologized to Great Britain for calling the country "chicken" on racial questions. The first Black chief American delegate to the world body also called the South African government "illegitimate" and praised Cuba as a force of "stability" in Angola.

•The Rhodesian government began to forcibly move 250,000 Zimbabweans from their homes into "protected villages" in a vain effort to separate the people from the guerrilla forces.

•South Africa agreed to hold internationally supervised elections in Namibia in which SWAPO would participate.

May

•Visiting South Africa, Andrew Young urged increased capitalism in the country and the creation of an elite Black middle class as methods for achieving Black majority rule.



Rhodesian "protected village."

•The United Nations Conference on Southern Africa, meeting in Maputo, Mozambique, called for a mandatory arms embargo against Rhodesia. Over 500 people, representing 92 U.N. member states and other groups, attended the historic meeting.

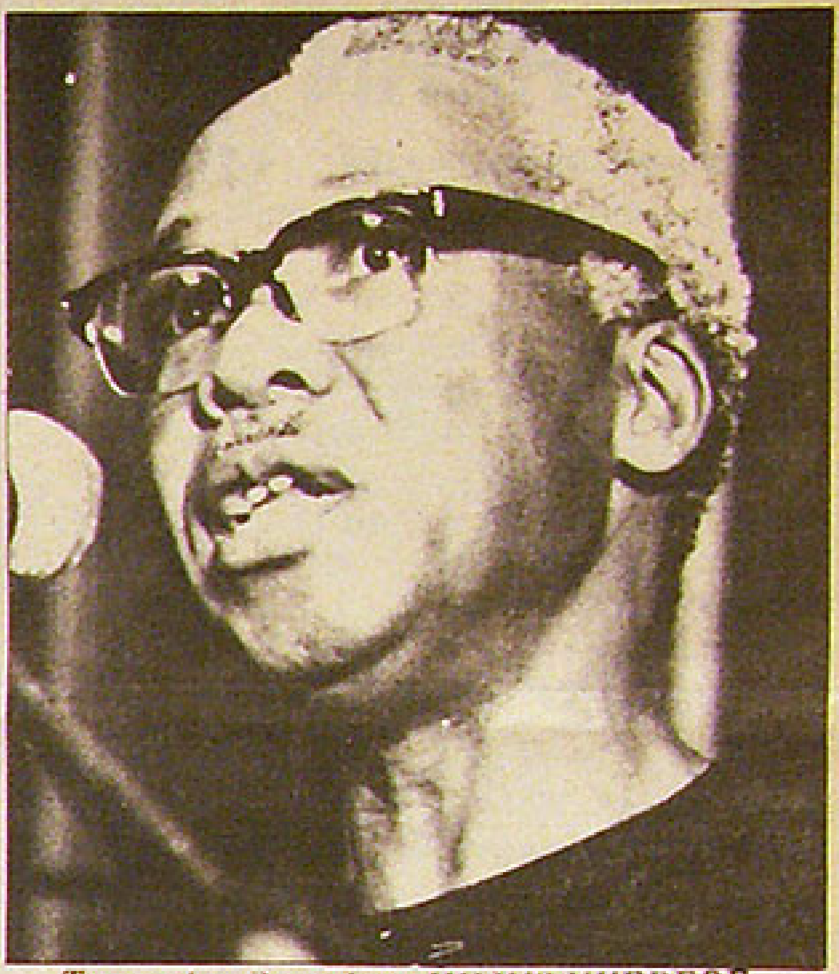
•Rhodesia launched its first invasion of the year into Mozambique in alleged "hot pursuit" of ZIPA guerrillas. At least 28 people were killed, and one village was napalmed.

•South Moluccan patriots seized 53 hostages, a school and a train to press their demands for independence from the Netherlands.

•Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda put his country's 5,000 armed troops on alert and declared a "state of war" against Rhodesia, warning that the Smith regime was planning to invade Zambia.

•Angered at Zionist land expansion plans, West Bank Palestinians staged protests against the Israeli occupying forces.

•Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela, was banned to a South African bantustan on charges of inciting the June, 1976, Soweto rebellion.



Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE.

June

•Nationwide protests organized by the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) commemorate the 1976 Soweto uprising. At least a dozen people were killed in the June 16, 1977, demonstrations and several hundred wounded and arrested.

•The People's Republic of Mozambique celebrated the second anniversary of its independence from Portugal on June 25.

•Fidel Castro told progressive Bay Area Black Congressman Ron Dellums that the U.S. must lift its 18-year-old embargo against Cuba as the first step in normalizing relations between the two countries.

•Six Moluccan patriots were killed when Dutch troops stormed the train and school held by the young men and freed the 53 hostages.

July

•A new, White, ultra-reactionary party, the Rhodesian Action Party (RAP), was formed and pledged to "ruthlessly crush" the Patriotic Front.

August

•Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, the highly respected spokesperson of the frontline states, visited the U.S., calling on the Carter administration to use its influence to bring peace to southern Africa.

•On August 8, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) celebrated the 14th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle against the Rhodesian government.

•Following years of tough negotiations, the Panama Canal treaty was signed. The treaty provided that Panama will gain control of the Canal by the year 2,000, but the U.S. will maintain a military force in the canal "in perpetuity."

•In a move to suppress the continuing school boycott, the South African government announced that it would take control of 40 Soweto high schools.

•The Patriotic Front and the frontline states rejected a U.S.-British plan for Black majority rule in Rhodesia in which ZIPA guerrillas would be disarmed. The Front called for the "complete surrender" of the Smith regime.

•South Africa's secret testing of the A-bomb in the Kalahari Desert was exposed.

•On August 26 SWAPO celebrated the 12th

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA-"THERE IS NO TURNING BACK"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

anniversary of the start of the armed struggle in Namibia.

•The World Conference for Action Against Apartheid, sponsored jointly by the U.N., the OAU and the Nigerian government, met in Lagos, Nigeria, with 111 nations calling for the increased isolation of the South African government.

•Ian Smith was returned to power in a bogus Rhodesian "election."

September

•The Eritrean People's Liberation Front celebrated the 17th anniversary of the armed struggle against Ethiopia on Septemer 1.

•Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) founder Steve Biko was murdered on September 12 while in detention in South Africa. The death of the revered Azanian activist triggered renewed protests against apartheid both inside and outside the country.

•On September 25, Mozambique held its first elections since independence.

October

•In solidarity with the student-led school boycott, 500 Soweto teachers resigned in protest over Bantu education.

•President Samora Machel, on his first visit to the U.S., addressed the U.N., declaring that the elimination of apartheid is the "sacred duty of all peoples of the world."

•Moving to crush Black political protest, on *October 18 the South African government* banned 18 Black organizations and the country's two leading Black newspspers, the *World* and the *Weekend World*, along with a leading White anti-apartheid newspaper, the *East London Daily Dispatch*. Percy Qoboza, editor of the two Black newspapers, was arrested, and Donald Woods, editor of the *Dispatch*, was banned.

The South African Students Organization (SASO), the South African Student Movement (SASM), both founded by Steve Biko, the Soweto Students Representative Council and the Black People's Convention were among the groups banned.

•In a nationwide referendum, Panamanians overwhelmingly approved the Panama Canal treaty.

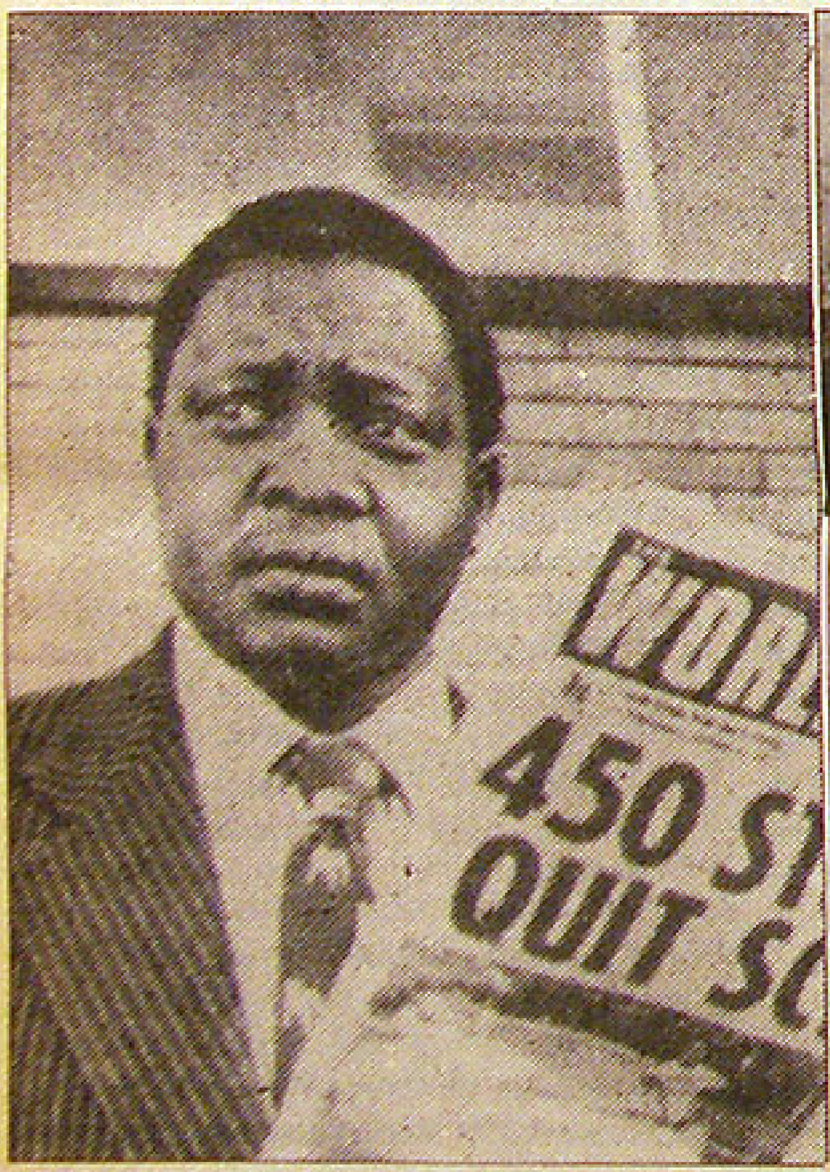
•Presidents Samora Machel and Fidel Castro visited Jamaica.

•Winnie Mandela went on trial for alleged banning violations. The trial was subsequently postponed until January, 1978.





FRELIMO leader and Mozambican President SAMORA MACHEL, and Angolan child.



PERCY QOBOZA, detained editor of the banned World *newspaper.*





Funeral services for slain Azanian activist STEVE BIKO were attended by over 20,000.

November

•Protests in Black "townships" outside Pretoria resulted in the arrests of 626 Azanians, 198 of them schoolchilden, on November 10. The government announced that Soweto rents would increase starting December 1.

•The People's Republic of Angola celebrated the second anniversary of its independence from Portugal on November 11.

•On November 14, the inquest into the murder of Steve Biko began in Pretoria, South Africa.

•Slaughtering over 100 innocent civilians and wounding some 600, Rhodesian troops invaded Mozambique in the second such attack in eight months.

•South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster was reelected in a bogus election on November 30.

December

•Despite overwhelming evidence that severe beatings caused the death of Steve Biko, a South African magistrate ruled on December 2 that Biko's police captors were innocent of any wrongdoing in his death.

•The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) held its First Congress on December 4, announcing that it was organizing into a mass political party.

•Thousands of Black Bermudans staged a three-day uprising protesting the executions of two Black activists.

•Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in an unprecedented move, visited Israel in search for peace in the Middle East.

•Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe announced that the Patriotic Front would launch its biggest attack yet on Rhodesian military forces in the upcoming rainy season. □

Intercommunal News

M.P.L.A. FIRST CONGRESS ENDS IN SUCCESS

ANGOLAN PEOPLE HAIL NEW WORKER'S PARTY

(Luanda, Angola) - Accelerating Angola's moves toward socialism, the governing MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) has been converted into a communist organization — the Workers' Party.

The historic decision was announced December 10 in Luanda's packed Congress Hall at the end of the MPLA's first National Congress, the *Guardian* reports.

Following announcement that the Workers' Party had been formed, a 45-member Central Committee elected and a party constitution approved, thousands of Angolans attended a mass rally here, cheering the new vanguard party and singing the Internationale.



The Angolan people have formed a new revolutionary Workers' Party.

From the walls of the city, the new watchword was blazoned in red: "We are independent! We shall be socialists!"

In the resolution forming the party, the MPLA Congress stated:

"Since the beginning, MPLA established and adopted a progressive political line which carried it beyond the limits of an anticolonial struggle into an anti-imperialist position. The Angolan revolution, led by the MPLA, thus had the notable feature of transforming the struggle of the masses for national independence into a struggle against unjust relations and for the building of a new social order ending the exploitation of man by man.

"The historic need for a vanguard party increased when, after national independence, the Angolan people threw themselves into the tasks of national reconstruction, in the framework of sharpening internal class struggle and a continuing external threat. The MPLA Workers' Party has thus emerged as the expression of the interests of the working and peasant classes and of other workers, guided by the ideology of scientific socialism."

The Congress declared that the newly elected Central Committee will now launch a "movement of rectification" to select party members from the broader-based liberation movement militants, to reinforce ideological unity and to improve working methods.

In his final report at the closing ceremony, Foreign Minister Lucio Lara stressed:

"The MPLA Workers' Party is a Marxist-Leninist party which... has decided to build socialism in one of the most difficult areas on our continent. This step has not been taken without the Congress seriously weighing the consequences. Provocations and hostilities from our northern and southern neighbors [Mobuto's Zaire and South Africa illegally occupying Namibia] have in no way delayed or influenced our decision on creating the vanguard party."

PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENTS

Delegates from progressive governments around the world and liberation movements — especially from southern Africa — attended the week-long Congress. Throughout the sessions, messages of solidarity and congratulations came from revolutionaries from five continents — and from a sprinkling of those social-democratic parties, mainly from the Scandinavian countries, who have moved away from imperialism. From Mongolia to Chile, Puerto Rico to Vietnam, delgates emphasized the worldwide importance of Angola's decision to take the socialist road and to form the Workers' Party.

Among all observers there was a feeling of respect for the remarkable way in which the MPLA pulled through the abortive coup attempt by some sections of the organization last May and — in the midst of a vast purge — was able to prepare for the Congress and engage in lively debate and discussion of all issues. The Congress was far from a rubber-stamping affair.

Attending the Congress were some 300 delegates from all across the country. While roughly a third were outstanding militants invited by the Central Committee to attend, one-third had been elected from within the military

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Polisario Front guerrillas.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Front Repulses French Attack

(Algiers, Algeria) - The Polisario Front, which is fighting for the independence of its Western Saharan homeland, announced last week that it has successfully repressed stepped-up French military attacks, shooting down two Jaguar jet fighters and killing one pilot during French air raids on guerrilla strongholds earlier this month.

A day after making these new charges of French military involvement in the war against the Polisario Front, the Saharan freedom fighters handed over eight French prisoners to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The French prisoners were

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



FRELIMO woman fighter.

FRELIMO Fights Colonialism On Mozambican Plantation

(Macuse, Mozambique) - This place is hardly a town, or even a village. It is a wharf, a warehouse and a mansion that serves as the center of the world's largest coconut plantation.

It is also a very graphic example of what Africans in general and Mozambicans in particular mean when they talk about "*imperialist exploitation.*"

The place also reveals how the government of Mozambique is trying to absorb the resources it has inherited from colonialism, maintaining them as productive enterprises while redirecting profits toward social investment, the *New York Times* reports.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

SOUTH AFRICA MAINTAINS CONTROL OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

WORLD NATIONS SNUB NEW "INDEPENDENT" HOMELAND

(South Africa) - On December 6 another South African "homeland" gained autonomy, but not freedom, from the White apartheid regime.

Bophuthatswana is the latest example of South Africa's racist policy of "separate development" — whereby the 18.6 million Blacks in the country will eventually live on 13 per cent of the land while the 4.3 million Whites will live on 87 per cent of the land, including all 17 major cities.

Landlocked, Bophuthatswana is composed of seven patches of territory spread from the northwestern Transvaal to the Orange Free State some 500 miles to the south. The population of 2.5 million includes members of 76 ethnic groups, mostly subtribes of the Tswana, a Bantu-speaking people who have traditionally lived between the Zambezi and Orange rivers.

Problems abound in the new "republic." There are no more than 20 doctors and only 11 hospitals in Bophuthatswana, *Time* magazine reports. Only 10 per cent of the land is arable, and scrub brush covers much of that.

The process that has culminated in "Bophuthatswana" began with the establishment of the Tswana Territorial Authority in 1961. In June, 1968, a new territorial authority with wider powers was constituted. Chief Lucas Mangope, a former teacher, was appointed as chief executive councillor of the territory.



Chief LUCAS MANGOPE speaking at bogus "independence" ceremonies in the new South African "homeland" of Bophuthatswana. The Vorster regime's "separate development" policy is a thinly disguised effort to perpetuate White rule.



In May, 1972, Bophuthatswana become a self-governing territory within the Republic of South Africa.

Its formal framework tends to disguise the fact that the Bophuthatswana government is far from a democratic structure, and that most of the members of the legislative assembly are those chosen and approved by the South African government for their willingness to support the policy of "separate development."

Certain changes were made in the composition of the Assembly in preparation for elections on August 24, 1977, increasing the number of elected members to 48 (from 24). Only about 12 per cent of those eligible actually voted, making nonsense of the official claim that Mangope heads a democratically elected government.

Financially, the Bophuthatswana government is dependent on grants from the South African regime for its annual revenue. From 1969 to the end of 1976, some 75 per cent of all revenue was acquired in this way.

In the process of creating Bophuthatswana, some 79,000 Tswana were subjected to removals between April, 1968, and June, 1971. Bantu Administration Department estimates of the total numbers removed are as high as 496,000.

The forced removal of the Bakolobeng tribe, who had lived for over 100 years near Lichtenburg, is one of the more striking examples. Over 45,000 people were moved 45 miles to Deelpan, inside Bophuthatswana.

Some 100 government trucks drew up near the homes of Chief Kelly Molete and his people in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

Eyewitness Account On Rhodesian Massacre

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Mozambican soldiers have just buried nearly 100 children, aged between 11 and 14, in a mass grave 18 miles from Chimoio.

They were among the hundreds of Zimbabweans and Mozambicans killed in the Rhodesian airborne strike upon a guerrilla base of the Patriotic Front, the *Tanzanian Sunday News* reports in an exclusive firsthand account.

About 2,500 people, many of them women, were in the camp at the time of attack.

I arrived in Chimoio on the morning of the attack. The town is slightly elevated from the surrounding flat bush country, and from its streets the sound of aircraft and the crunch of bombing could be heard. Plumes of smoke rose into the air over a wide area.

Hunter fighters, Canberra bombers and helicopters were used. Some of the White and Black Rhodesian attackers dropped by parachute and stayed on the ground overnight.

The strike was in an area that contains a complex of camps — the two main ones being a military camp for about 2,500 guerrillas and a refugee camp about 35 miles away at Doeroi.

The Chimoio strike appears to have been the second such attack by Rhodesians in recent months. Reports say that about 500 guerrillas were killed two months ago in a camp destroyed in the Vumba mountains.

When I arrived about five hours after the start of the attack the only abnormal feature was the number of troops on duty in the streets and at key points.

The Mozambican army coped with the emergency with impressive efficiency. However, towards the end of the second day of the attack Mozambican patrols came under attack from Rhodesian aircraft as they inched forward to the camp to find out



Bodies of Zimbabwean refugees murdered by Rhodesian troops in Chimoio, Mozambique.

what had happened. They had to advance warily because of mines the Rhodesians had laid.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

ENTERTAINMENT

"CLOSE ENCOUNTERS OF THE THIRD KIND"

IS THERE A BETTER WORLD BEYOND EARTH?

Is it arrogance or fear that makes us "intelligent" beings of Earth reject the idea of intelligent life in outer space? Do we really believe that humankind on this planet is the highest form of life in the universe, or are we simply too afraid to explore the possibility that we are not alone?

And, if we are not alone, what kind of other intelligent life exists? Is it really like the ugly, demon-like, destructive objects typically shown in "Creature Features"?

Close Encounters of the Third Kind is a sensitive, extremely well done motion picture that probes these questions, a refreshingly rare move about life in outer space — refreshing because it is free of the absurd caricatures that so often dominate Hollywood presentations on the subject.

Richard Dreyfuss turns in a fine performance as a middle class family man named Roy who sights a UFO (unidentified flying object) one night on an Indiana highway. From that moment on, he is driven in a desperate quest to find the huge, dazzling UFO in order to prove to himself, his family and neighbors that what he saw was real.

Joining him is a young mother whose three-year-old son is taken away by the unknown pilots of the UFO. She and Dreyfuss, united because of their close encounters of the third kind — direct contact with a UFO — become partners in an exciting adventure, an adventure that is to forever change their lives.

But the people of the Indiana countryside are not the only ones who have seen the UFO. On the other side of the world, Indian people report seeing it and hearing an organ-like musical sound coming from inside it.

The CIA and the Pentagon, of course, are already involved. Several airplanes reported missing since World War II mysteriously appear in the Mexican desert. Each plane is in excellent condition.

It is ultimately determined that the UFO may be found in Wyoming. The CIA and the Pentagon, intent upon keeping their investigation top secret, evacuate a small Wyoming community, alleging that it has beeen contaminated by poisonous gas. (Haven't we heard this somewhere before?)

As Roy and the young mother watch the evacuation on television, they are overjoyed to see the mountain which has obsessed their minds since their close encounters. Without hesitation, they each set out for Wyoming.

Once they arrive, they quickly discount the story of the poisonous gas. "There's nothing wrong with this air," Roy insists as he is questioned by a top French scientist on the trail of the UFO. "Who are you people? What's going on here?" he demands to know.

There are others who have come, people who have also had a close encounter of the third kind. Their presence disturbs the CIA and the Pentagon and puzzles the scientist. What has led them to this remote Wyoming area?

Then the UFO appears, so breathtakingly beautiful that it is difficult to believe anything evil could be associated with it. And, indeed, there is not. Prepared to do battle, the CIA and the Pentagon watch dumbfoundedly as half a dozen U.S. World War II pilots — not one day older — the missing child and others emerge from the UFO.

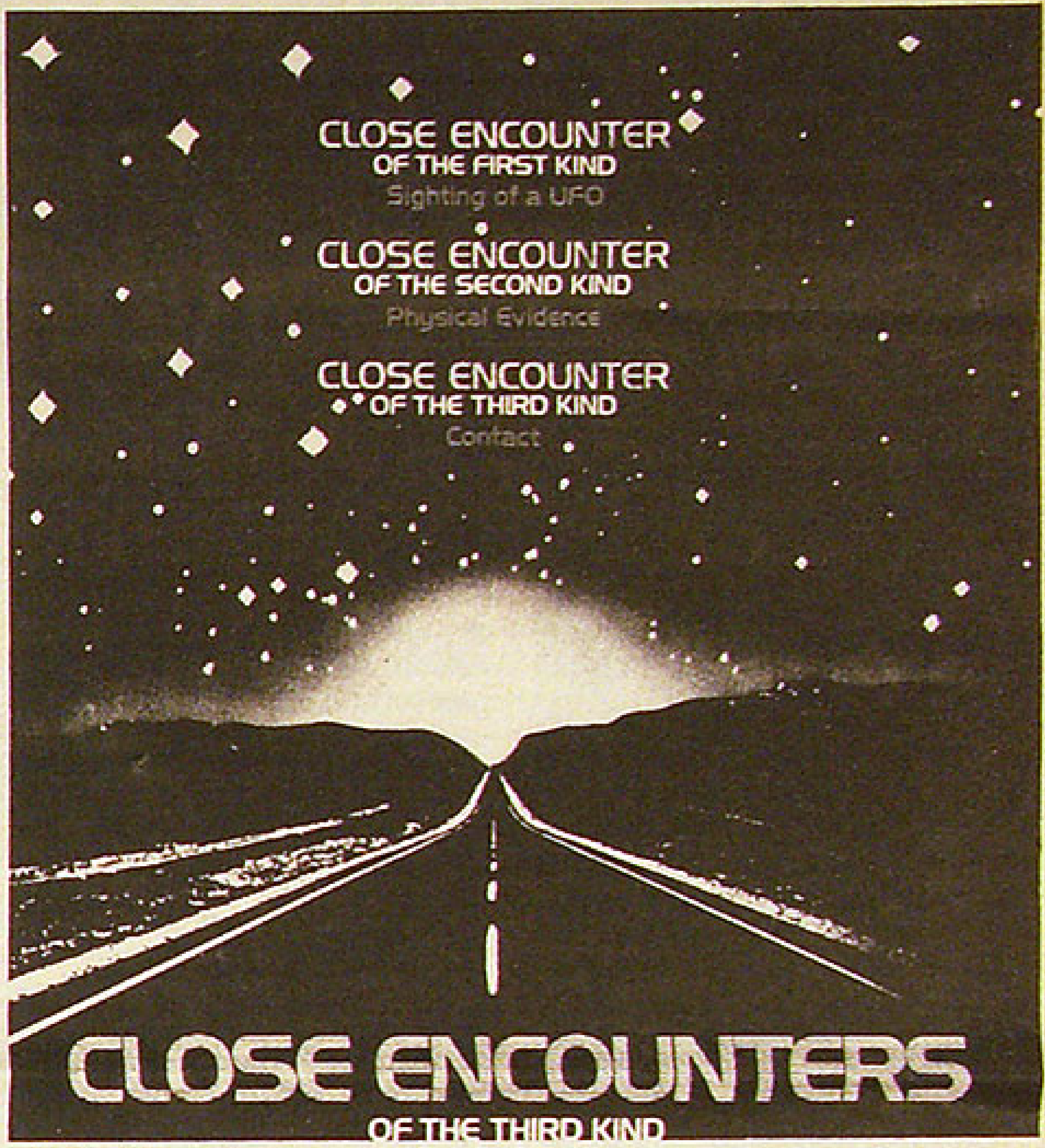
It is clear that these people have no fear of their captors.

We will leave it to our readers to see for themselves exactly what these outer space beings look like. Predictably, they have humanlike qualities since man seems unable, or unwilling, to picture intelligent life in any other form.

One thing is certain. They are a kind, loving and humane civilization. As the UFO takes off from the mountain with Roy and several awestruck CIA and Pentagon personnel aboard, you have the distinct feeling that they are about to enter a better world, a world free of the oppression and suffering that daily plagues human beings on Earth.

Is there a better world beyond Earth? Do we dare to find out?

(Footnote: Last week, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration rejected a White House request to reopen a government probe into UFO's, claiming that it would be "wasteful and probably unproductive.")



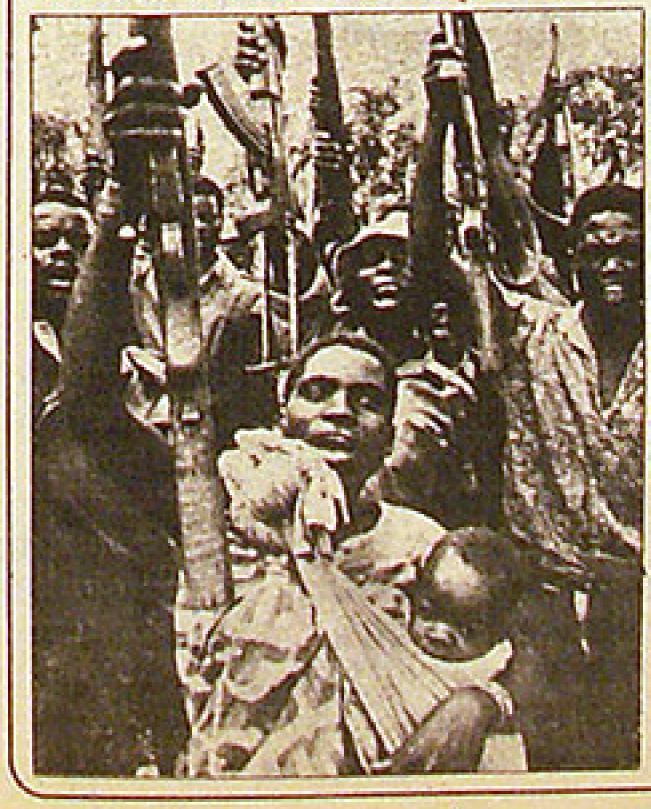
Ad for Close Encounters of the Third Kind, *an exciting and profound new movie about UFO's.*

"We Are The People"

We cast our eyes over our land
we work our hands we feel and live
so many conquests of the People

The Land, houses, schools, hospitals
our whole life
has been regained is ours now

The capitalists say that the People
are born inferior contemptible
the part of humanity
who don't know what they want



We know the capitalists — the enemies
of all that is beautiful and just and collective
We know what they want we know
why they make war when we demand
an end to hunger a just distribution of wealth

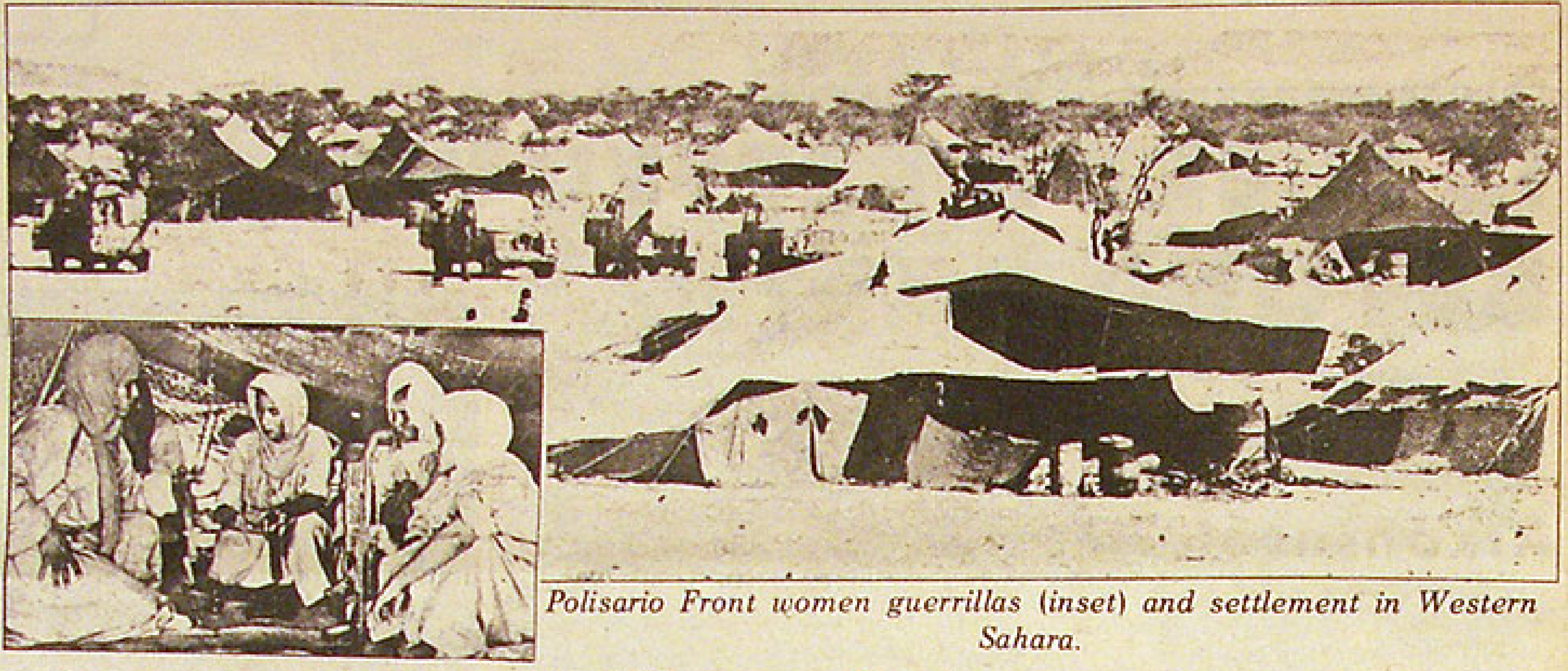
Today our People discover the weapon for the new struggle
Armed with Scientific Socialism
they define the goal the strategy the way
And fighting they widen
the liberated zone of humanity

All the immense wealth we build it with our hands
of workers and peasants
All the immense wisdom we create

We are the conscious builders
Of History and Progress
We are the demolishers of imperialism
We are the People

Jorg Rebelo
FRELIMO 1977

Polisario Front



Polisario Front women guerrillas (inset) and settlement in Western Sahara.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
seized in two raids in Mauritania earlier this year. They were turned over to Waldheim at the U.N. mission here after seven weeks of negotiations involving the French government.

The Polisario Front independence movement is fighting a war against Moroccan and Mauritanian control of the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara. Spain relinquished the territory two years ago in a controversial agreement that gave the northern two-thirds of the country to Morocco, and the rest to Mauritania, to the south.

The Polisario Front charged that their forces were attacked on three occasions this month with napalm and phosphorous bombs from French Jaguar fighter-bombers, with the most recent attack occurring last week.

The French government, which was deliberately vague, neither confirming nor denying the use of their warplanes against the guerrillas, has continued to claim that its military aircraft, stationed in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, are available for operations in Mauritania — at the request of Mauritanian government — allegedly to *protect French citizens working* there.

One of the French planes reported downed was hit during operations against a Polisario attack on December 2 on the Mauritanian garrison at Boulanouar, on the rail line link between Zouerate and Nouadhibou. It was the pilot of this aircraft who was killed, the Polisario Front said.

On December 14, their communique went on, during a Polisario attack against Choum in Western Sahara, another Jaguar was hit and was now out of action at Nouadhibou. The same day, French Jaguar fighters took part in an attack on a Polisario column, killing several dozen guerrillas and 51 Mauritanian prisoners, the Front reported.

On December 18, after a Polisario attack near Tichla in the south of Western Sahara on the border with Mauritania, French aircraft again went into action against a guerrilla column.

On that occasion, one Jaguar was brought down and three other aircraft were hit and put out of action.

The still-secret pact that partitioned the Western Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania gave Spain a 35 per cent share of the rich phosphate mines at Bu Craa in the Moroccan zone.

Although Bu Craa's reserves are an estimated 1.7 billion tons of some of the world's purest phosphates — a mineral used in the manufacture of fertilizers — the Polisario guerrillas have managed to bring exports almost to a standstill. Their regular attacks have destroyed large sections of the 60-mile-long conveyor belt that once carried phosphates to port, and their ambushes have repeatedly frustrated attempts to move the minerals by armored truck convoys.

The Western Sahara is also rich in iron ore deposits. Six of the French citizens freed last week were captured while working on a large iron ore project in the mining town of Zouerate in Mauritania on May 1. The other two men released were seized October 25 in a raid on an iron ore railroad line in the same region.

To combat the guerrillas, reports *Seven Days*, Mauritania has been forced to increase the size of its armed forces dramatically from 1,200 to 12,000, and Morocco has sent more than a third of its 95,000-man army to the Sahara. The two nations have also appealed for Western aid — and have gotten it, most notably in the form of military equipment from France and the United States.

U.S. approval of military sales to Morocco increased from $8.6 million in 1974 to $294.9 million the following year. Among the 1976 sales was a squadron of F-5E jet bombers. The Carter administration has requested $45 million in military aid to Morocco for fiscal 1978, a two-fold increase over the 1975 appropriation of nearly $15 million.

But despite the firepower against them, an estimated 20,000 Polisario guerrillas have managed to pin down their opponents to 15 fortified towns, subject to constant bombardment. The Saharans are also attacking deep into Morocco and Mauritania.

Algeria has allowed some 100,000 Saharan refugees to form 22 encampments along its southwest border.

The Front says it also gets some military aid from sources other than Algeria — Libya has been suggested by some observers.

Angolan People Hail New Worker's Party

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19
wing of the movement (the FAPLA, People's Liberation army, police, security and the militias), representing the hard core of guerrillas from the first war of liberation against Portugal. The other third were elected from militants' assemblies in villages, towns and at the provincial level, with each province sending between five and seven elected representatives.

This selection process guaranteed channeling of genuine people's representatives into the central leadership body, as well as communication from the base to the summit of the organization of day-to-day problems facing Angolans in the difficult task of national reconstruction.

The main points in the Congress resolution on the report of the Central Committee concerned the consequences of building the Workers' Party, guaranteeing power to the workers. Mass organizations must be reinforced and dynamized, it said. A new state structure, abandoning the old colonial machine and building the apparatus of the revolutionary workers' state, must now be hastened.

According to the resolution, the entire nation must be mobilized for generalized people's resistance in defense of the revolution — meaning more militas. Proletarian internationalism was seen as the guiding principle of Angola, together with nonalignment to any military bloc and peaceful coexistence with other countries.

The strongest tussle at the meeting came over the correct line for building the new central committee. Some delegates were in favor of enlarging the leadership body to 75 members and 25 standby members at once — representing a huge new intake since the committee had been reduced to only 11 following the murders of important party leaders during the coup attempt and subsequent purges of splitters in the leading body in May and June. This position lost to that of President Neto, who urged that the body start at 45 and take three years to build to full 75-member leadership.



Angolan woman. The people of Angola recently formed a new Workers' Party.

The result is a strong and unified central committee with sizable military participation, reflecting the weight of the guerrilla militants. It also reflects the emphasis on the importance of the alliance between the urban proletariat and the peasants in the countryside.

Three women have for the first time been elected into the leading party body — including the deputy minister for internal trade, economist Maria Mambo Cafe.

SPORTS




BEN COWINS DONNIE BOBO

Arkansas Stars Suspended

(Fayettesville, Ark.) - The attorney for three suspended University of Arkansas football players filed suit last week to "enjoin the university from imposing a double standard against Black athletes."

The suspension of three Black members of the University of Arkansas (U.A.) football team from the upcoming Orange Bown game nearly triggered a mass players' boycott last week when U.A. coach Lou Holtz refused to reinstate the three stars.

The three players — running backs Ben Cowins, Michael Forrest and flanker Donnie Bobo — were barred from the Orange Bowl by Holtz following an alleged incident in which a woman was in their company in the U.A. athletic dorm. The trio had accounted for 21 of Arkansas' 43 touchdowns this season.

Following their suspension 15 to 20 players were contemplating a boycott of the game but later backed down at the request of Cowins, Forrest and Bobo.

PRESSURED MAJOR TV STATIONS

N.F.L. ADMITS ATTEMPT TO CENSOR CONTROVERSIAL PLAY

(Baltimore, Md.) - The National Football League (NFL) was forced to admit last week that it tried unsuccessfully to block the video-tape on three major TV stations of the controversial "fumble" by Baltimore quarterback Bert Jones in the Colts-New England Patriots' playoff game two Sundays ago.

The NFL acknowledged that its broadcast coordinator, Bob Cochran, was involved in a series of telephone conversations the day after the game with representatives from the *CBS Nightly News*, *News Center 4* on WNBC-TV and *Eyewitness News* on WABC-TV, in an attempt to pressure the three networks into not televising the replay.

Sports broadcasters for two of the stations labeled Cochran's threatening remarks as attempted censorship.

Although CBS and WNBC ran the replay on their Monday evening news shows, WABC did not show it on its 6 p.m. show, but showed it on the 11 p.m. edition after receiving advice from its legal staff that such a replay was permissible.

Cochran was unavailable for comment last week, but Jim Heffernan, NFL director of information, said Cochran did speak to Sal Marciano, a sports broadcaster on the WABC show, and to Marv Albert, a sports broadcaster on WNBC. It was also learned that Cochran denied a request from Patricia Lane, a researcher for *CBS Nightly News*, to use various NFL videotapes, including the Jones play.

The Jones play was an obvious fumble, which was ruled no fumble by Fred Silva, the referee. The Colts retained possession of the ball, then scored the winning touchdown two plays later. The 30-24 victory put the Colts into the playoffs while denying a playoff berth to the Miami Dolphins.

There was an avalanche of thousands of phone calls from Dolphin, Patriot and other concerned fans to NFL headquarters and New England and Miami-area television stations protesting the missed call.

According to Marciano, Cochran "ordered us not to show the tape replay. He even questioned my copy — what I would say about the play. I told him I thought this was censorship, and he said, 'I don't think so.' "

BULLIED

Marciano said he was "bullied" into not showing the play on the 6 p.m. news, largely because his conversation with Cochran occurred just minutes before he was to go on the air. Marciano said that Cochran raised the question of the legality of running the tape, and Marciano was fearful that by showing the tape he might be jeopardizing WABC's future rights to NFL films.



Football bounces away after fumble by Baltimore Colts quarterback BERT JONES (number 85) in playoff game last Sunday between the Colts and the New England Patriots.

In his 6 p.m. newscast, Marciano said he wanted to show the tape of the play, "but the NFL won't permit me to use it."

Under an agreement between the NFL and the three major networks, any replay of an NFL game is permissible within 24 hours of the game's conclusion so that WABC was within its legal rights to show the replay on its evening show.

Albert said that in his conversation with Cochran, which occurred at about 5:15 p.m. on Monday, the day after the game, Cochran tried to persuade him not to show the controversial play. "My point," said Albert, "was that the play was already being shown all over the country. Originally, Cochran said he wasn't going to let us show it, but after a while he agreed to let us put it on."

When he was asked whether he thought Cochran had attempted to use censorship, Albert said, "I don't think there's any question about it."

Go Raiders!





(Baltimore, Md.) - The defending Super Bowl champion Oakland Raiders, football's winningest team for the last decade, advanced into the American Football Conference (AFC) finals last Saturday by defeating the Baltimore Colts in overtime, 37-31.

The lead switched hands several times in the exciting contest before DAVE CASPER's (87, left) touchdown at the beginning of double overtime ended it all. Other notable performances were put in by CLARENCE DAVIS (28, top left) who blasted 30 yards for the game's first score, and TED HENDRICKS (83, above) who led an Oakland defense that sacked Baltimore quarterback BERT JONES (above, on ground) five times.

"Homeland"

September, 1976. Their houses were smashed down, and they were transported to their new home, which the Chief described as a "swampy, uninhabitable wasteland without schools, cultural facilities or employment opportunities."

The question of citizenship is perturbing to those Tswana who live in White areas, since they see "independence" as a threat to their status as citizens of South Africa and consequently to their livelihood in the White areas.

The Bophuthatswana government has taken an ambiguous position on the issue. Chief Mangope has consistently stressed that this regime believes that urban Blacks should not be forced to take out "homeland" citizenship.

Doubt on this issue persisted until October 15, when the final "independence" agreement was signed with the Pretoria government. As of December 6, Tswanas in the White area will lose their South African citizenship.

The South African government has set up a number of agencies to promote development in the "homelands." In Bophuthatswana, the Bantu Investment Corporation, which was set up in 1959, has founded a number of agricultural projects. However, marketing, processing and distribution are geared very much to the consumer in the White areas of the Republic.

Bophuthatswana has at least some industrial potential, through mining and manufacturing. The platinum (two-thirds of the total platinum production in the Western world takes place in Bophuthatswana) mines are potentially a major source of both revenue and employment.

Up until now royalties from mining have gone to the South African government, which rejected an appeal that they be paid to Bophuthatswana.

A cardinal issue in the 1976 uprising which spread throughout South Africa was the "homelands" policy, and Bophuthatswana was quickly affected.

On June 21 protesters in the town of Mabopane set fire to more than a dozen buses and the company's bus terminal. A boy of 13 was killed by police when pupils refused to go to the classroom after morning assembly. These demonstrations culminated in the burning of the Legislative Assembly in Montshiwa on August 9, 1976.

As the protests continued in other parts of the territory despite heavy police presence, Chief Mangope aligned himself with the South African authorities.

In late August he addressed a meeting of over 1,000 parents who had traveled from all over South Africa to discuss the reopening of schools. He claimed the police were very lenient when dealing with strikes and unrest at schools and he felt that they should shoot indiscriminately.

"In fact, I have told the police to even shoot my own child," he said, amid hisses in the hall.

The future occupants of "Government House" in Mmabatho, the Bophuthatswana capital, will not be masters of their nation's destiny, but merely pawns in the South African government's apartheid game. □



Vorster's "homeland" policy will continue the oppression of Azanian people.

Eyewitness Account Of Rhodesian Massacre

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

The sequence of events on the morning of the attack seems to have been as follows. About 7:30 a.m. the men in the camp were beginning their routine drilling.

Aircraft are seldom heard in the area. Civil aircraft avoid the Mugambezi zone, in which the camp is situated, and when a jet came over, the men thought it was a stray airliner. But when it dived low and others followed and began dropping bombs, everyone knew differently.

Ngarife Mutombanzira, a guerrilla, remembered the chaos of those moments. Sitting later on a hospital bench, his broken arm in splints, he told me: "Within a few seconds planes were moving about in the air and we were all scared. We couldn't think what to do quickly except to run away.

"I rolled and rolled across the ground and hid under a bush and then a bomb dropped on the spot where I had just been. I rolled again and fell into a pit and broke my arm. I had to leave my gun.

"Now people were running in all directions and helicopters were firing at random and the jets were moving up and down. The attack seemed to start on our headquarters and on Base No. 2 simultaneously. We walked and walked."

After the first bombing, Rhodesian troops started landing by parachute and from helicopters. Survivors said they began shooting all over the place and fired at children who had been at their classes when the attack began.

The camp clinic was shot up and few of the patients got away. For periods the fighting was extremely fierce, with some Rhodesians using *panga* like weapons, chopping out at the Zimbabweans.

On the second day, the bombers returned at 5:45 a.m. and helicopters were again seen moving around the area several times. At one point around midday at least seven plumes of smoke could be seen from Chimoio.

ROUNDED UP

As the injured were rounded up on the edge of the town they were picked up by Chimoio's small neat ambulances and taken to the local hospital.

The director of the hospital was away in Maputo, so the clinic director, Dr. Danuela Santos, found herself in charge. For her it was not a new experience. Last year she had helped to tend the victims of the Nyazonia attack when about 700 refugees were killed.

In her hospital the injured were lying everywhere.

Dr. Santos looked around at it all and said with deep bitterness: "This is even worse than Nyazonia. Smith will pay for it." □

FRELIMO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

From here the palm groves stretch for dozens of miles bordering an exquisite beach on the Indian Ocean. Macuse is only a two-hour drive north from the modern city of Quelimane but it is easy to imagine it as a private enclave conquistador. And that is precisely what it was.

Sometime in the late 19th century — no one here is precisely sure when — Queen Maria II of Portugal gave a patent for the place to Stucky Duquay, a Swiss adventurer, who with his private army subdued the Chuaba peoples of the area.

After World War I the company came under the direction of a Swiss commercial enterprise.

But little changed in the life of Macuse. Several thousand people lived in their traditional huts with roofs of palm-leaf thatch. They fished in the sea in dugout canoes and worked in the groves. Often there were 7,000 people working.

Some climbed the 50-foot palms to cut the nuts. Others gathered the nuts into piles and still others moved those piles to form mountains. There men would remove the thick fibrous husk with a spike, and the inner nut would be dried on charcoal fires to expose the copra. It is all very hard work involving endless climbing, lugging, pulling and usking.

That is the way it seems to have been here for a long time. There were no schools, no clinics, no doctors.

Then last year the Swiss directors of the plantation who were living in the mansion announced that they were going to South Africa to purchase new equipment. They never returned.

At Macuse, as in the case of the tea and cotton estates and factories, the government moved quickly to fill the void of management.

A production commission was assembled and included two former Portuguese who elected to become Mozambican citizens and who had worked for the company. They joined a young former anti-Portuguese guerrilla fighter on the commission.

The two former Portuguese are responsible for running the plantation, for production and for marketing. The former guerrilla is in charge of political affairs, which means mobilizing the work force, maintaining discipline, developing grassroots organizations, schools and clinics and essentially integrating the people of Macuse not only into the operation of the plantation but also into the life and aspirations of the nation. □

Southern Farmers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

small farmers have had their allotments cut.

When John Bales, a Black cotton farmer in the Mississippi delta, complained after his allotment was decreased, the local federal office told him, "Get out of here you Black s.o.b. or we'll turn the sheriff on you." Pressing his case to the state officials, Bales learned that USDA had increased the total allotments in his county but that only large farmers had received increases.

Self-help farmer co-operatives and other farmer organizations may be the only salvation for small farmers. While prosperous small farms are a rarity, agribusiness is increasingly common in the South.

Contract farming is one way that agribusiness controls farmers. Although precise arrangements vary, a farmer will contract with a corporation to grow a certain crop at a specified price. The corporation supplies the farmer with seeds, fertilizer, and other inputs; the farmer in turn supplies his labor and land.

Stokeley van Camp is a major agribusiness enterprise. In 1973 this corporation ranked 362nd in *Fortune's* 500 in sales and 420th in net earnings.

Tropicana Products, Inc., another large corporation, controls the production of thousands of acres of Florida citrus land by contracting with citrus growers. Tropicana and 13 other agribusiness corporations, including Coca-Cola, account for some 60 per cent of the citrus products (and a higher proportion of farm labor employment) in Florida.

The broiler industry provides another example of large corporations that have taken over the market. Most of the nation's chicken farmers are under contract with Southern-based agribusinesses.

Public agencies, such as the Cooperative Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration (FHA) and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), have been guilty of widespread discrimination against minorities and the poor.

In 1970, there were only two Black county ASCS Committeemen, and only 385 Blacks on the 7,000 FHA county committees that determine loan eligibility. Only 232 out of the 2,007 ASCS county employees were minorities in 1970, and only seven of these were above GS-5. A March 1971 survey found only 5 per cent of the FHA managers/supervisors in the South were Black.

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

POLITICAL PRISONER

To The Editor:
Dear Fellow Comrade,

Although I'm not associated with the highly reputable Black Panther Party as an active member but as a nonmember, I do share a mutual belief in your Black Panther Party Program & Platform and also what you are doing mentally and materially for our brothers and sisters.

I am another brother that is incarcerated under that statement we activists, revolutionaries, militants, etc., all hear regrettably, and that's "political prisoner." I will be sententious in relating the facts about how I became a "political prisoner," or so-called criminal.

First of all, the U.S. democratic-capitalist government fails in every sense of the word, to the people, especially the rank and file. Being among the working class, I was laid off along with thousands behind a capitalist scheme "to get richer" in the process of their money hungry rage. Subsequently I was virtually forced into a world of so-called crime. My financial stability was on the decline, motivated by my loss of job through this capitalistic scheme.

I had a family to support, and in my perseverance, the difficulties in maintaining a home, food and adequate transportation for my family became overwhelming after exhausting my workman's compensation through the unemployment services. I tried finding other jobs, but that was to no avail because virtually there weren't any; that is, in my "educational capacity."

Now that is a crime the U.S. democratic-capitalistic government commits in not giving me and everybody, especially minorities, a free chance at proper and advanced education. That's the real crime. The government creates conditions that spur repression. That's a real crime. The government doesn't issue adequate necessities to those who are poor and are unable to obtain the necessities themselves. (The Black Panther Party andno other organization should have to waste its monies having free food campaigns and programs.) So you must agree with me when I say that the government is the real criminal!

I had to rob to actually exist, just like 80 per cent of all the prisoners that are incarcerated here at Indiana State Prison, and all 80 per cent are political prisoners, being victims of circumstance!

A dedicated brother in the "cause,"

John Payne #11777
P.O. Box #41
Michigan City, Indiana 46360

Reader's Contest



CAPTION THIS CARTOON • CAPTION THIS CARTOON

- 1st Prize — $20
- 2nd Prize — Free Year Subscription to THE BLACK PANTHER
- 3rd Prize — Free 6 month Subscription

Abortion Bill

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

agreed to by Congress amounts to a minimal liberation of the Hyde Amendment which took effect August 4. Under the original Hyde Amendment language Medicaid abortions are allowed only when the woman's life is endangered.

To the extent that the compromise will allow abortions for some physically ill women, while also allowing certain medical procedures in cases of incest and rape, it could restore access to abortion to a number of women. In particular, it could help pregnant women under 18, all of whom are considered statutory rape victims.

It is still unclear, however, exactly how various provisions in the legislation will be interpreted. This will depend to a large extent on regulations being drawn up by HEW Secretary Joseph Califano. Califano has announced on several occasions that he is personally opposed to abortion.

Furthermore, nine states have already voted to call a constitutional convention to write an amendment banning all abortions. Anti-abortionists plan to put the question to every state legislature come January.

"Mr. Untouchable"

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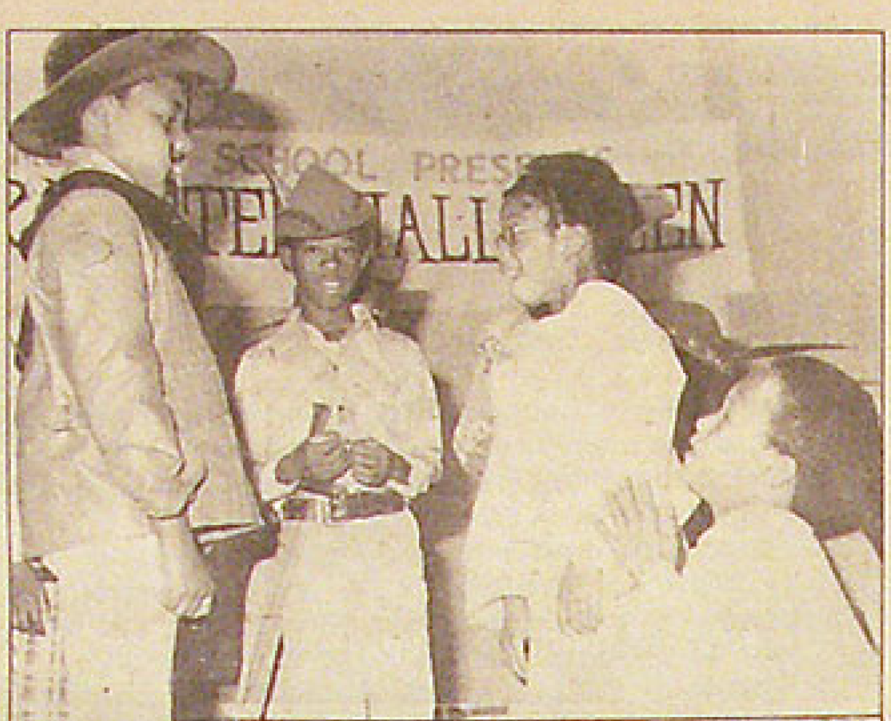
in 1965. This led to what must have been (and still is) a very close and profitable relationship to the Mafia.

According to one Black detective, reports *Time* magazine, "We recently saw a guy from Mulberry Street (in Manhattan's Little Italy) meeting with Nicky Barnes in the Bronx (Barnes' territory). A few years back Nicky would have had to go downtown to see the Italian."

Before his conviction Barnes was well on the way to the top of New York's highly organized underworld. He owned 30 custom-tailored suits, two Citroen-Maseratis, four Mercedes-Benz and had powerful friends in show business and politics. He was the "idol" of many Black and poor youth, not only in New York, but on the entire East Coast.

Catching Nicky Barnes had become an obsession to many federal, state and local narcotics agents who had followed him, wiretapped his apartments and charged him with a variety of alleged crimes — with no success until recently. One informer in the trial had been offered $25,000 by the government for his testimony. The prosecution admitted that it won the conviction by using "the same kind of people as drug dealers."







Scenes from some of the memorable performances given by the children of the Oakland Community School during 1977.

Oakland Community School Flourishes Amid Public School Crisis

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Area, with prizes of $1,000, $250 and $100 awarded each month to purchasers of the tickets.

•*April 17* — The popular Black singing group, the Miracles, awarded the OCS $300 and a gold record for writing 63,000 post cards in the "Love Crazy" school spirit contest sponsored jointly by the Miracles and KDIA Radio.

•*May 29* — "Bride Price 11 Cows," an original play about traditional Azanian wedding rites, written by then OCS artist-in-residence Thoko Mondlase-Hall, was performed by the children.

•*June 9* — Eleven children, seven girls and four boys, graduated from the School, the fourth graduating class in OCS history.

•*July 1* — Ericka Huggins completed her first year as a member of the Alameda County Board of Education, the first Black person ever elected to the Board.

In addition to exposing the inhumane care of youth in the county's juvenile detention centers, Ericka initiated a policy whereby the Board periodically holds its meeting in the communities represented by Board members.

•*August 18* — The California legislature gave the OCS a special plaque commending the School for obtaining "...the highest level of scholastic achievement in elementary education" and for having "concretely defied the myth of the uneducable child."

•*September 12* — Enrolling 160 children began its seventh consecutive year of quality, innovative education for Black and poor youth.

•*October 16* — In their first performance of the 1977-78 school year, the children presented "The Forgotten Halloween," a humorous, educational play about the historical trick involving the celebration of Halloween.

•*November 20* — Reflecting the Thanksgiving season, the children staged "Giving Thanks," a moving drama about Black people's sacrifices in U.S. wars amidst continuing oppression.

•*December 18* — Departing from the usual format of plays and skits, the children's December performance, entitled "Wishing On A Star," was a concert featuring their favorite songs. □

Oakland 's Economic Problems Continue To Mount

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

are local residents.

Paul Tallez, the coordinator of the "Hire Oakland" plan, hints that racial bias against the city's 45 per cent Black population has something to do with the program's failure. "There are a lot of employers who don't hire Oak-/and people. In many cases I think it is an unspoken policy. They believe that Oakland residents are not qualified and not motivated to do a good job," Tallez says.

The "Hire Oakland" plan is experiencing what job developers call "traditional employer resistance" to hiring Black and poor people.

One employer, Joe Parks of Amalgamated Superior Engineering, put it bluntly. "Let's lay it on the table," says Parks. Most, employers, he says, have "built-in resistance" to hiring Blacks and other minorities.

Tallez agreed, stating, "A lot of unemployed people are minorities and this perpetuates the myth that they don't make good employees. When people see or hear or read that many of the unemployed are minorities, somehow they make that jump to saying minorities are not good workers."



Unemployed Oakland resident.

Black people comprise 60 per cent of those served by the city's job programs and minorities are the majority of Oakland's population. Nine out of 10 of those enrolled in job programs are minorities.

MANPOWER PLANNING

According to Robert Bloom, director of manpower planning, evaluation and research for the city, over one-third of Oakland's 18,000 jobless are qualified in either machine trades or professional, technical and managerial fields.

"These are highly qualified people," says Tallez. "They are veterans, they have good employment histories, some had junior college and college experience, and yet they are not getting jobs." □

U.F.W. Wins

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Delano, California, grape growers who are attempting to keep their workers from gaining a union contract. The "Delano Six" — M. Caratan, Inc., Sam Barbic, Jack Radovich, Nick Bozanich, Jr., Tex Cal Land Management and Jake J. Cesare and Sons — have spent two years trying to demoralize and intimidate union supporters on their ranches.

Although workers on these ranches voted to be represented by the UFW in 1975, these growers are refusing to negotiate a contract. The six growers were all under contract with the UFW from 1970 to 1973. However, all of them signed "sweetheart" contracts with the Teamsters in 1973. The UFW won Agricultural Labor Relations Board supervised elections at each ranch between September and October of 1975.



Farmworker children toiling in field. The UFW currently has a boycott going against Delano grape growers.

For over a year the UFW has attempted to negotiate contracts for the workers at these ranches, holding over 150 bargaining sessions with the growers. Virtually nothing has been resolved at these sessions due to the stalling tactics of the companies.

The situation is becoming critical for workers since working without a union contract not only means low wages and bad working conditions, but also no job security. UFW supporters at these ranches have been unlawfully fired, evicted from labor camps, given lower job assignments and continually harassed by supervisors. Over 1,000 workers at these six ranches are counting on community support to help them in their extended battle. □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

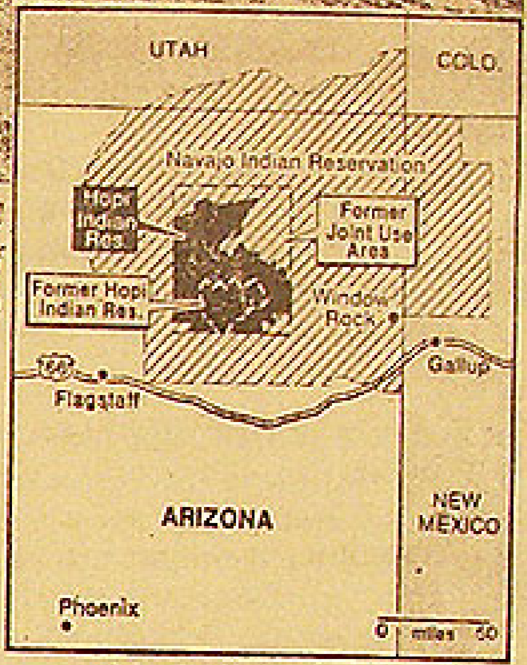
We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

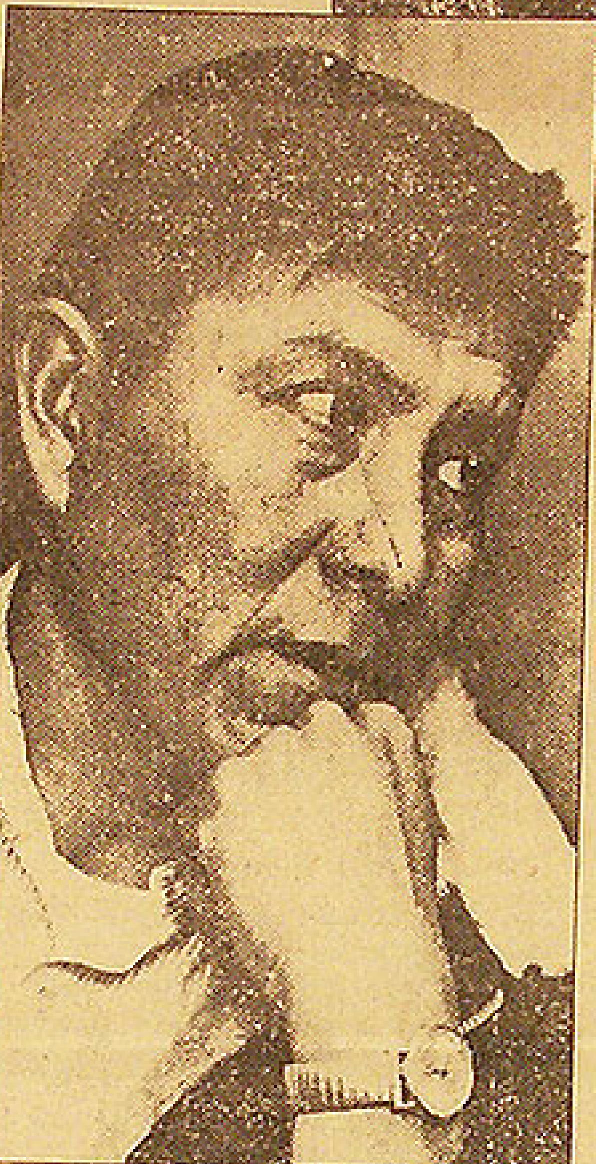
"I'M GOING TO KILL SOMEONE FIRST"

U.S. PREPARES NEW "LONG WALK" FOR NAVAJOS—LARGEST FORCED RELOCATION IN 100 YEARS



Navajo Indians JIM REDSTEER and PAULINE WHITESINGER are two of 3,500 members of their tribe who are opposed to forced relocation by the government.





(Big Mountain, Ariz.) - Some 3,500 Navajos here are being evicted by the federal government in what is possibly the largest forced relocation of Native Americans since the end of the Indian land-grabbing wars almost a century ago.

For almost 100 years, the land on which the Navajos now live has been promised by executive order to the Hopi tribe. Because the government has, over the years, failed to protect the interests of the Hopis, the government is now forcing the Navajos off the land.

The Navajo relocation program is like a waking nightmare of events long passed. Various sources of government action and inaction are rushing together, like streams to form a river, that will uproot thousands of Navajos. For the Navajos, it is reminiscent of the Long Walk of 1864, when Kit Carson forced them off their land with a burnt earth campaign. They later returned to that land, only to be moved again in the 1970's.

"I'm gonna kill somebody first," said Jim Redsteer. "I will stand and fight. If some federal marshal comes out here I will shoot the hell out of the bastard. I don't care if the President comes out here."

In 1943, Redsteer, a 40-year-old Navajo, and his family was forced to move from what "Washington" said was Hopi land to what it said was Navajo lands. But now Washington says this is Hopi land and the Redsteers must move to what the government now says is Navajo land!

The Navajo reservation — the largest in the country — is 25,000 square miles, sprawls into three states and is bigger than West Virginia. Navajos have been isolated in this home territory for almost 100 years — it was not until the 1950's that the government made a real effort to educate Navajo children in formal public schools.

Val Jean McBroom, acting area director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, said, "I would say the Navajos and the Hopis are more culturally intact than any other tribes." Their language has survived — neither speaks nor understands English.

When a fence crew came to take away Pauline Whitesinger's land, the land of her parents and grandparents, Mrs. Whitesinger, 49, approximately 5'2", popped the large foreman of the crew in the head with her herding stick and followed up with a quick load of sand in his eyes.

That was after she had jumped on another member of the fence crew who had insulted her and wrestled him to the ground. The fence crew hasn't been back to Big Mountain since.

Almost in the middle of the Navajo reservation is the Hopi reservation.

In 1882, by executive order, 2.4 million acres were set aside for the Hopi. In 1962, a federal court decided that the Hopis had exclusive rights to an area known as Grazing District 6. This left 1.8 million as "joint use area."

After further complaints and legal actions by the Hopis, a bill was passed by Congress in 1974 to divide the joint use land between the two tribes.

Six months later, a federal mediator divided the land. As a result, 40 Hopis have to move while 3,500 Navajos face eviction.

Meanwhile, Native Americans are waging a new war on the legal front to protect the limited rights they have on the reservations, reports the *Guardian*.

Legislation pending in the U.S. Congress and in several states would abolish the right of Indian tribes to tax, set up their own courts or decide how the reservations' natural resources are to be used.

The Indian Law Enforce Act, limiting tribal criminal and civil jurisdiction, was introduced in Congress last year.

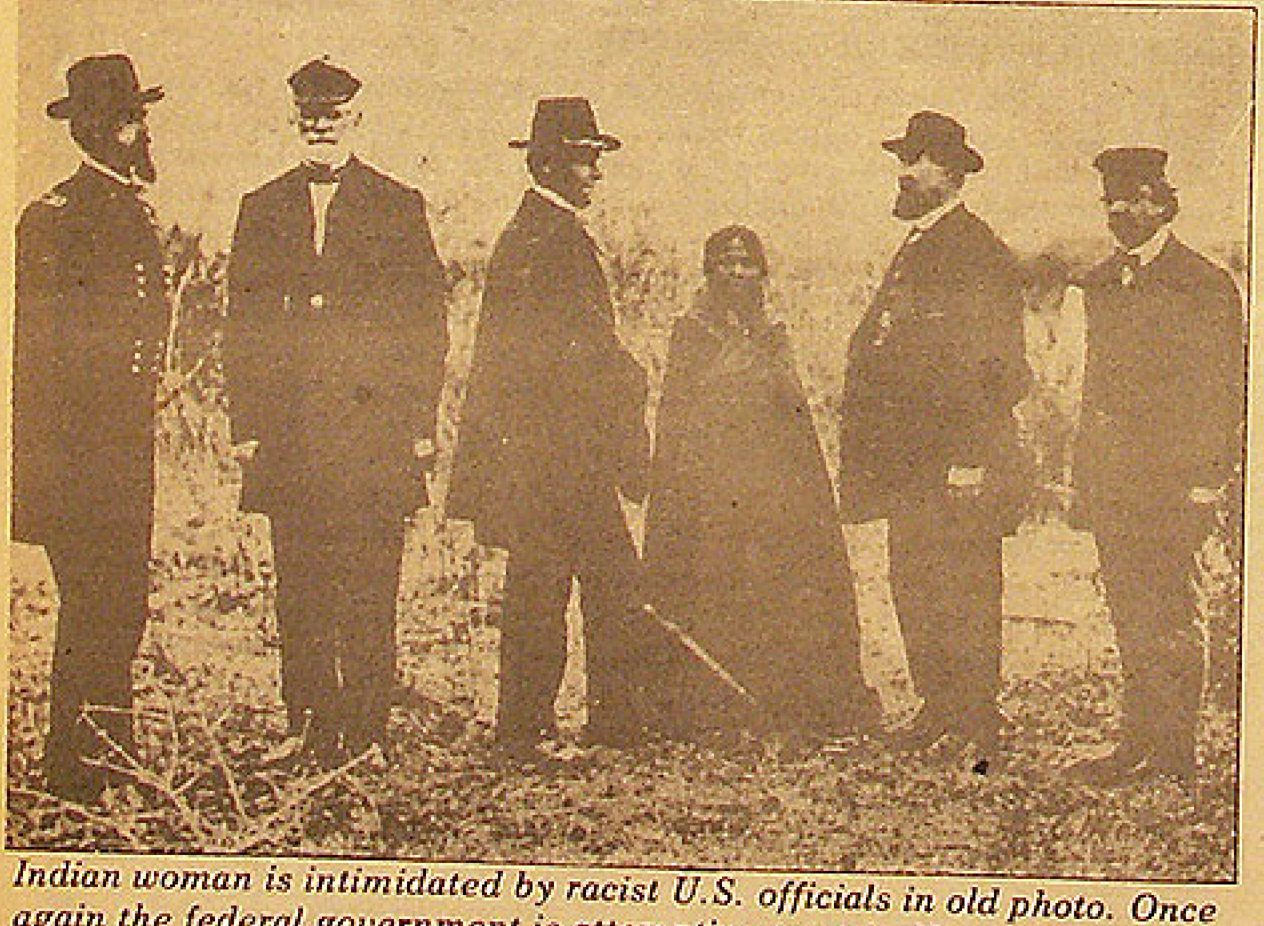
In September, Congressman Jack Cunningham from Washington state introduced "The Native American Equal Opportunity Act." The deceptively named measure would end special provisions for Indian fishing and hunting rights and abrogate all treaties between the U.S. and Indian tribes.

Indians of the mesas and desert mountains of New Mexico are fighting, responding to this on two fronts: national and state.

Earlier this month, 19 New Mexico reservation leaders strongly condemned Cunningham's bill.

On the home front, the New Mexico Indian population is facing a more immediate threat. Ranchers, miners, city leaders and state representatives have mounted an anti-Native American campaign.

In the last few years, as the tribes and pueblos have gained a new strength and identity, they have started to exercise their treaty-given and Constitutionally-guaranteed sovereignty rights. The Navajo Nation has legislated its own environmental regulations for the power plants and the mining companies, taxed on-reservation companies and notified non-Navajos living on reservation land that they would be subject to tribal law and tribal courts. □



Indian woman is intimidated by racist U.S. officials in old photo. Once again the federal government is attempting to strip Native Americans of their land in Arizona relocation scheme.